The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,532—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JUNE 9, 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 66
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Sindh Copy ... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ... 2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ... „ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs.	5 0
Second do.		2 8
Third do.		2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions		0 2½ As.

e, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight line

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy ... As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. AFRICA, 2,032 Tons, on SATURDAY, 14th June, 1879, at 3 P.M., calling at Rutnagherry Vingoria, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 P. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. INDIA, 1,059 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 11th June, 1879, at 2 p. m., calling at KURRACHEE, GWADUR, MUSCAT, ASAK, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGAH, BAHREIN, BUSHIRE, FAO, and BUSSORAH, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE.

S. AKOLA, 678 Tons, on SATURDAY, 14th June, 1879, at 2 p. m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR LONDON, via SUEZ, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

S. ARYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on SATURDAY, 28th June 1879, connecting at Aden with S. S. MANORA, 2,342 Tons, and ASSYRIA, 1,405 Tons.

Saloon passage ... Rs. 350
Second Class passage ... „ 225

The Manora and Assyria carry a Surgeon and a Stewardes each and are due in London on 4th and 9th August respectively. Transfer at Aden made by Company.

FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on SATURDAY, 28th June 1879. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer, but not through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered as the Union steamer is timed to leave Zanzibar for Natal within 24 hours of Abyssinia's arrival.

BOMBAY TO MOULMEIN.

THE S. S. BYCULLA, 1,455 Tons, on 11th June.

BOMBAY TO RANGOON.

THE S. S. CHUPRA, 1988 Tons, on 12th June.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 7th June, 1879.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40	Including Wines
Suez	360	220	60	
Port Said	380	240	80	
Messina	500	340	140	
Naples	500	340	140	
Leghorn	500	340	140	
Genoa	500	340	140	
Marseilles	550	350	145	

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:

SINGAPORE to sail on TUESDAY, 1st July 1879.
MANILLA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st August 1879.

All Steamers of this Company have saloons, First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, April, 1879.

HALL LINE OF STEAMER.

SPEKE HALL.

2,700 Tons, 400 H. P.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

THIS Steamer will sail as above on the 21st June. Her Saloon and State Rooms are all on Deck. For passage or further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

S. S. INDIA,

CAPTAIN GEORGE READ.

2,289 Tons, 500 H.P.

THIS Steamer will sail as above on the 14th June. For plans of Saloon and Cabins, handbooks of information, rates of passage, or any further information apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 12th May 1879.

NOTICE.

OWNERS of STEAM VESSELS are hereby informed that under a recent order of Government, the Notice required under paragraph 3 of the Rules promulgated by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, on the 8th of December, 1871, under the authority of Section 8 of Act II of 1864 (an Act to provide for the periodical survey of Steam Vessels in the Ports, Harbours, Rivers or Waters of the Presidency of Bombay) is, on and after this date, to be forwarded and the fees thereon to be paid to the Deputy Conservator and Master Attendant of the Port, and are reminded that they are required to give him at least three days' notice in writing when a survey is required.

HENRY MORLAND,
Deputy Conservator and Master Attendant of the Port.

Office of the Deputy Conservator and Master Attendant of the Port, 2nd June, 1879.

WANTED.

TO CAPITALISTS.

WANTED a PARTNER, with a Capital of £9,000, for quarter share of a business worth Rs. 80,000 per annum.

Unexceptional references and *bona fide* proof can be given of the returns.

Two-thirds of the Capital required down, and one-third six months after.

Applicants must be prepared to guarantee that, on the value of the above being proved, the Partnership will be duly entered into.

A Partner who could undertake the Home portion o the business would be preferred.

Address A., care of L. GORDON, Solicitor, Madras.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879
(s) GWALIOR	2725	450	J. C. Babot	13th June.
— SUMATRA	2488	450	R. E. Briscoe	20th do.
(s) MONGOLIA	2853	530	A. Coleman	27th do.
— TRAVANCORE	1900	330	W. Barratt	4th July.
(s) HINDOSTAN	3113	600	N.W Haselwood	11th do.
— THIBET	2503	400	J. H Torbock	18th do.
(s) MIRZAPORE	3703	600	A. Parish	25th do.
— GEELONG	1835	250	W. A. Seaton	1st Aug.
(S) NEPAUL	3836	600	J. S. Murray	8th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th June 1879.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.
MALWA	2932	450	P. S. Tomlin, 9th June.
KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	R. Methven 23rd June.
BOKHARA	2932	450	J. Ormean 7th July.

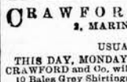
A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th June 1879.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.



THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.
SIAM	3014	500	G. N. Hector ... 20th June.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart ... 18th July.
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman ... 16th Augt.
SIAM	3014	500	G. N. Hector ... 12th Sept.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart ... 10th Oct.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th June 1879.

NOTICE.—HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. SPEKE HALL, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from LIVERPOOL and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 9th June, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Ridge, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, such as bedstead ware, rich crockery and glass ware, cutlery by "Mappin" 1 mahogany square pianoforte by "Broadwood and Sons," a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of H. L. Wright, Esq., the same comprises rich star cut glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and tea services, best plated ware such as hotwater, curry & vegetable dishes cruet and eggstands, ice pitcher, salver, teapot, biscuit box, egg boiler, jam pot, butter pot, a set of spoons by "Mappin," table piano and chamber candlesticks, cutlery, &c., very handsome teak and French-polished household furniture, such as a telescope, dining-table in 9 pieces for 18 persons, sideboard, dumb waiter, whatnot, mallet, and Madras-pattern arm and without arm chairs, Silber's table kerosine lamps, handsome circular pier, card, oblong, and writing tables, easy, folding, reclining, and drawing-room chairs, conversation sofas, centre ottoman, mahogany grand square pianoforte by J. Broadwood and Sons, 1, 2 & 3 light hanging argand lamps, Brussel carpet, very rich table ornaments, teapoys, handsome brass four-post bedstead, Madras-pattern cots, reclining couches, dressing and washing tables, dressing and cheval glasses, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, dispense articles, &c.

At 1 P. M.

1 powerful bay pony.

Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods and Sweepings at G. I. P. Railway Station, Bombay.

ON THURSDAY, the 12th June, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above mentioned place, a large quantity of unclaimed goods and sweepings.

Also 13 bags tobacco received from Damargaum, invoice No. 6 of 22-4-79, weighing 9 maunds, 5 seers, D.G. 6 B.B.

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of the following parties:—

Abdool Tyeb Hoosein Ally.

A T R—97-98	3 Cases toy watches, gilt chains, &c., ex Pekin.
A D—37	Abdool Ally Dawood Khan. 1 Case, braid, ex Avondale.
E J—86-89	Essa Jamal. 5 Cases hardware, purses, &c., ex Avondale.
AA—24 25 27	Abdool Ally Adamjee. 3 Cases pads, &c., ex Avondale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 9th June 1879.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 9th instant at 2 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, 10 Bales Grey Shirtings.
10 Cases T. Red Prints.
5 „ „ Jaconets.
5 „ „ Printed Jaconets.
4 „ „ Bell and Blacks Matches.
1 „ „ Tin Toys.

By order of Bhoocundass Luckmidass and on account and at the risk of the estate of Promullubdass Treobhowndass. A quantity of grey, white, and colored piece goods, silk piece goods, prints, dhoties, caps, &c.

SALE OF PIECE GOODS AND TWIST.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, on account of the concerned—

A large quantity of grey white and colored piece-goods and twist, consisting of grey Longcloths, T cloths and dhoties, T red chambles, scarves, and handkerchieves, lady's cloth, Union cloth, grey twist, No. 70 and 120, &c., &c.

NOTICE.

To be sold by Public Auction, by Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. at their Rooms THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p.m., on account and at the risk of the Indentor, Esoofally Feerbhoy Engineer.

1 second-hand lathe by Messrs. E. F. Barry and Sons, backgeared, self-acting, slide surfacing and screw cutting, 13 inch centre on 14 feet gap-bed, 22 change wheels, top cone shaft hanger and pulleys.

SALE OF GUNNY BAGS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms on account of the concerned.

75 bales each containing 500 bags in small lots to suit purchasers.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A few dozen superior Champagne, R30 per dozen.
„ „ „ Red Sparkling Burgundy at R24 per doz.
„ „ „ Bollinger's Extra Dry Champagne at R36 per dozen.

Sample bottles can be had on application.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 9th June, 1879.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED MYRABOLLAMS.

TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 10th instant, at 11-30 A. M. Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Colaba Green, in the Godown of Messrs, Killick, Nixon and Co., on account or the concerned—

K N 69 / M I } Bags myrabollams sea-damaged.
K N 96 / M 2 }

On THURSDAY, the 12th inst., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c., &c.

5 Cases Turkey red sarries.
2 Bales Baffs.
7 „ Grey Dhoties.
3 „ Grey Shirtings.
5 Cases Provisions.
1 „ Calf Skins.

On account and at the risk of Kikabhoy Abdoolhusun.

1-5 5 Cases 250 Gross Black Lead red colored Pencils.

On account and at the risk of Dyal Nursey.

D N 4457 } 2 1 Case Colored and White Cotton Cordroy.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of valuable handsome household furniture plated glass and crockery ware, piano by Schiedmayer, &c, &c., at Bandora Hill.

On SATURDAY next, the 14th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co., have received instruction to sell by Public Auction at his residence, Bandora Hill. The valuable & handsome household furniture, plated, glass and crockery ware, piano by Schiedmayer, &c, of J Brooks, Esquire.

Full particulars will be published hereafter.

SALE OF CONDY'S FLUID AND FREEMAN'S CHLORODYNE LOZENGES.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 19th instant, at their rooms the undermentioned (if not previously disposed of by private sale).

72	Dozens half pints	Condy's Fluid	Crimson.
72	„	do.	Green.
12	„ 4 oz.	do.	Ozonized water.
12	„ ½ pts.	do.	Remedial fluid.
12	„ ½ „	do.	Concentrated vinegar.
12	„ 1 lb.	do.	Oz mixed sea salt.
6	„ 7 lbs.	do.	do.
2	„ Tins	powder each to make 1 Gallon crimson fluid.	
20	Dozens boxes	Freeman's Chlorodyne Lozenges.	
20	One lb. bottles		

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 9th June 1879.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 9TH.

GRAND GALA NIGHT
AND
COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT
tendered to
MR. HARRY W. CORBYN
by his
BOMBAY FRIENDS,

When there will be presented the MOST NOVEL, UNIQUE, and CLASSICAL ENTERTAINMENT ever witnessed in this City, on which occasion the following EMINENT STAR ARTISTS have, in the most friendly manner, volunteered, and will appear, by the kind permission of Mr. JOHN JACK.

MR. FRANK STUART,
MR. GEO. NORVILLE,
MR. GEO. CROFTON,
AND
MRS. NORVILLE.

MR. SAM BENSON.

By the kind permission of Mr. JOHN WILSON.

THE GREAT GREGORYS,
MISS LAURINA, ARTHUR, WILLIAM, POWELL and the Baby Clown, Young Dan Costello.

MR. TALBOT SHIELDS,
MR. JAMES LEE,
MR. ROBERT JOHNSON,
MR. EUGENE LEE,
MASTER JOHN COOKE.

MISS VICTORIA COOKE,
MISS MARIE COMPTON,
MISS ANNIE MANWELL,
AND
LA PETITE ADELE.

PROGRAMME.

Charles Dauces, Elegant Comidietta,
WHO SPEAKS FIRST.

Capt. Charles ... Mr. Frank Stuart.
Mr. Militant ... Mr. Geo. Norville.
Old Potter ... Mr. Geo. Crofton.
Mrs. Militant ... Mrs. Norville.
Smart ... Miss. Marie Compton.

INTERVAL OF 5 MINUTES.

AEREVOLANTE.

By the Queen of the Air, Miss Annie Manwell.
Ballad (Sweethearts) ... Miss. Marie Compton.

THE GREAT GREGORYS
IN THEIR CLASSICAL DRAWING-ROOM ENTERTAINMENT AND LIGHTNING ACROBATING.

Highland Fling ... La Petite Adele.
Comic—Song If I Was only long enough a soldier I would be ... Sam Benson.
Single Trapeze, by the Baby Wonder, Young Dan Castello.
Cavatina ... "Come into the Garden Maude" ... Balfe.
MR. GEO. NORVILLE.

THE HORIZONTAL BARS
BY
THE GREAT GREGORYS,
ARTHUR AND WILLIAM.

Sailors Hornpipe ... La Petite Adele.
Comic Song ... Sam Benson.

GRAND PATRIOTIC TABLEAU
in which
MISS MARIE COMPTON
will appear as
BRITANNIA
and sing
HERE STANDS A POST.

INTERVAL OF 10 MINUTES.

The Evening's Entertainment will conclude with
A NEW COMIC PANTOMIME AND BALLET,
Entitled,
DON POLONIE
OR
LOVE UNDER DIFFICULTIES
BY
THE GREAT GREGORY FAMILY,
assisted by the entire
GREAT WORLD CIRCUS COMPANY.

POPULAR PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle ... Rs. 3 | Gallery ... Rs. 1
Orchestra Stalls ... Rs. 2 | Pit ... Annas 8.

Reserved Seats may be secured at Mr. MOUNDY & Co.'s, where a plan of the Theatre may be seen.

Doors open at 8. Performance to begin at 9 precisely.

TO BE LET, a large FURNISHED BUNGALOW, No. 9, in the Civil Lines, Poona, opposite the Bungalow of the Hon'ble Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, C. S. I. For rent and other particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, for two months, a FURNISHED RESIDENCE in the Fort. Rent, Rs. 100 per month. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW in Middle Colaba, on the sea-side. Rent Rs. 125. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a SMALL BUNGALOW in Love Lane, Byculla, for Rs. 30. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a GODOWN in Marine Street Fort, at present occupied by Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

ANGOSTURA BITTERS

Have long enjoyed the highest reputation on the whole of the American continent and the West Indies for their delightful aroma and flavour, as also for their efficacy as a stimulant in exciting the appetite. They were first introduced generally to the European public at the Great International Exhibition, 1862 where they obtained the award from the Jury of "Honourable Mention for Goodness of quality." In India they are highly esteemed for the properties remarked in America, for their valuable sanative power in all diseases arising from weakness of the digestive organs.

Cash. Rs. a.

Pint Bottles bearing Dr. Siegert's signature of verification, each ... 1 12

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

THE FLORENTINE ELECTRIC HAIR BRUSHES

WILL RELIEVE NERVOUS OR BILLIOUS HEADACHE IN FIVE MINUTES!!!

NEURALGIA and Exhausted Mental Power from hard work find most decided and immediate relief. If you find yourself dull and are threatened with a headache upon rising in the morning, whether induced by excessive eating, drinking or other causes, a few minutes' application will relieve you.

They positively remove Scurf and Dandriff, prevent Falling Hair and Baldness, while promoting a healthy and vigorous growth of the Hair. It will always be found most efficacious, in those distressing headaches peculiar to Ladies.

B. S. MADON & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.
12, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
5, Meadow Street.

MANILLA
CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.
"CAVITE" BRAND,
Extra fine quality and size.

The finest production of the Manillas.

Carefully selected by Mr. J. NEUBERG'S SPECIAL AGENT AT MANILLA.
"PRIMA PRIMA QUALITE."

No. 1 CIGARS,
Rs. 90 per 1,000.
Per Box of 50, Rs. 5.

No. 2 CIGARS,
Rs. 65 per 1,000.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 7.

No. 2 CHEROOTS,
Rs. 65 per 1,000.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 7.

No. 3 CIGARS,
Rs. 40 per 1,000.
Per Box of 200 Rs. 9.

CIGARETTES
Mild Medium and Full Flavored
MANUFACTURED DAILY.
Deliciously fresh.

Note.—*Outstation Orders to be accompanied with Cash or reference for payment.*

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

THE STATIONERY DEPARTMENT

OF the Company's business comprises WRITING APPLIANCES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, for use in the office of the man of business, the study of the litterateur, or the boudoir of the lady, and the following large and varied stock of PAPERS AND ENVELOPES, deserves special attention, having, after long experience, been selected by the management as most suited for use in the Indian Climate.

CASH PRICE LIST, MAY 1879.

IMPERIAL TREASURY STATIONERY.

Recommended as possessing many of the excellencies of a hand-made paper, combined with the best characteristics of a paper made by machine.

It is of medium roughness, just sufficiently glazed to render the passage of the pen agreeable; whilst its hardness, closeness, and evenness of texture ensure its availability for use during the wet season.

	Paper, box of 5 Quires. *Thick Quality.*	*Extra Thick Quality.*	Envelopes, box of 125. *Oblong.*	*Square.*
Queen's	Rs. 1 2	Rs. 1 6	.....	Rs. 1 4
Princess's	1 3	1 6	Rs. 1 4	.....
Albert	1 4	1 8	1 2	1 6
Small Octavo	1 8	1 12	1 4	1 8
Large Octavo	2 0	2 4	1 8	1 12
Large Quarto	.....	4 8	1 8	1 12

EXTRA-SUPERFINE WATER-LINED SATIN STATIONERY.

Presents the advantages of agreeable surface, resistance to the action of damp, substantial texture, and availability for Inland and Overland Correspondence.

	Paper, packet of 5 Quires.	Envelopes, box of 100. *Oblong.*	*Square.*
Small Octavo	Rs. 1 4	Rs. 1 2	Rs. 1 4
Large Octavo	1 4	1 4	1 8
Large Quarto	2 8	1 4	1 8

PRINCE OF WALES' STATIONERY.

A thin opaque Paper with water-lined ruling, suitable for Inland and Overland Postage.

	Paper, packet of 5 Quires.	Envelopes, box of 100. *Oblong.*
Medium Octavo	Rs. 1 4	Rs. 1 2
Medium Quarto	3 0	1 2

VELLUM WOVE BANK PAPER AND ENVELOPES.

Large octavo, boxes containing 5 quires paper and 100 envelopes, Rs. 4-0.

TREACHER'S NEW OVERLAND ALDINE BANK STATIONERY.

Of pleasing azure tint, agreeable surface, and adapted for Inland and Overland postage. Wrappers surmounted by the Arms of the City of Bombay.

	Paper, packet of 5 Quires.	Envelopes, box of 100. *Oblong.*
Large Octavo	Rs. 1 2	Rs. 1 2
Large Quarto	2 4	1 2

IMPERIAL TREASURY REPP STATIONERY.

In different tints, for invitations, &c., very fashionable for local correspondence.

	Paper, box of 5 Quires.	Envelopes, box of 125.
Albert	Rs. 2 0	Square Rs. 1 12
Small Octavo	2 4	„ 2 0

IMPERIAL TREASURY VELLUM REPP STATIONERY.

Cream laid, of double thick quality.

	Paper, box of 5 Quires.	Envelopes, box of 125.
Albert	Rs. 2 0	Square Rs. 1 12
Small Octavo	2 4	„ 2 0

RIBBON REPPED PAPER AND ENVELOPES.

Small Octavo, Box containing 2 Quires Paper and 50 Envelopes ... Rs. 2 4

THE NEW JAPANESQUE STATIONERY.

The peculiar artistic ornamentation of paper in use by the upper classes of Japan for ceremonial and complimentary purposes has suggested this beautiful style to the manufacturers,

Small Octavo, box containing 2 quires paper and 50 envelopes ... Rs. 3 0

PAPIER DE LUXE.

A combined Note Paper and Envelopes,

Albert, Box containing 50 Sheets ... Rs. 2 4

CHIT STATIONERY.

Of good quality, at reasonable prices.

Paper, Packet of 5 Quires.		Envelopes, box of 100.	
Ladies' Size	Rs. 0 14	Oblong	Rs. 0 12
Gentlemen's Size	Rs. 1 2	„ „	0 14
		Square	Rs. 0 14
		„ „	1 0

Papers and Envelopes Stamped with Customer's own Dies at Short Notice.

OFFICE AND MOURNING STATIONERY, FOOLSCAP AND BLOTTING PAPERS, &c.

Sample Books of Stationery for actual reference as to quality and style are furnished to Mofussil Constituents upon application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS.
BY LAND OR SEA.

BADHAM, PILE AND COMPANY

Beg to Draw the attention of Travellers and others to their
CELEBRATED TRAVELLING KIT READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

The prices quoted below are for Cash only.

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
Deck Suits ... 10 to	15	8	Travelling Hats ...	4	8	English horse hair pillows	7	8
Overland Suits ...	27	0	Gardigan Jackets ... 9-8 to	12	8	Folding Camp Hedstead	6	0
Warm Suits ... 30 to	42	0	Sheets, per pair ...	22	8	Cork Mattresses ...	22	8
Boys' Sailor Suits ...	9	8	Pillow Cases, each ... 1-4 to	2	8	Cotton do ...	15	0
Overcoats and Ulsters from ... to	35	0	Blankets ... each	10	8	Rug Straps ... 1-8 to	12	8
Dressing Gowns from 9 to	20	0	Long Rugs or Scotch Mauds ... 10 to	10	8	Ratcon, Ivory Handles ...	3	2
Pyjamas ...	3	0	Resais or Quilting ...	6	0	60-Inch Drab Twill Waterproof Sheeting ...	6	0
Oxford Shirts, Collar attached ...	6	0	Ladies' Wool Shawls ...	22	0	Nail Scissars ... 1-8 to	1	8
White do. ...	5	0	Portmanteaus or Overland Trunks ... 12-8 to	29	0	42-Inch White Waterproof	4	8
French Cambric do., Collar attached ...	5	0	Solid Leather do ...	49	0	Linen Faced Collars doz..	0	12
English Cambric do ...	4	0	Extra Large do ...	75	0	Linen Faced Cuffs per doz.	1	0
Best Shroom Flannel do	8	8	Black Hide Bags ...	24	0	Linen Cuffs per doz ...	13	8
Silk and Wool do ...	8	8	Extra large do ...	35	0	Linen Collars ... do.	6	0
Spun Silk do ...	8	8	Gladstone Bags ...	13	0	Cambric Handkerchiefs,	0	8
Gents' Under Vests 8 to	6	0	Ladies' Hand Bags ...	7	8	Warm Gloves ...	1	8
Bathing Drawers ...	2	0	Travelling Writing Cases fitted ...	11	4	Children's Gloves ... 1 to	1	8
Gents' Under Socks, doz ...	8	8	Gents' Bags, fitted complete ...	72	0	Kids ...	2	0
Warm do ...	15	8	Ladies' Carriage Bags, fitted complete ...	58	8	Mufflers ...	2	12
Ladies Under Vests 4 to	6	8	Gents' Pigskin Dressing Cases, complete ... 25 to	30	0	Pins, Scarf ...	1	12
Ladie White Cotton Hose doz ...	13	8	Soiled Linen Bags, all sizes ... 5 to	6	0	Sailors' Knots ...	2	12
Ladies' Heather Merino Hose doz ...	9	0	Pocket Filters ...	3	8	Windsors for Bow or Ring ... 2-8 to	4	0
Children's White Cotton Socks, from doz.. 4 to	12	8	Courier Bags ... 9-8 to	12	8	Gents' Canvas Shoes ...	2	8
Heather Merino do. 6-8 to	12	8	Money Belts ... 2-8 to	6	0	Gents' Slippers ...	2	8
Ladies' Sun and Travelling Hats, from ... 6 to	15	0	Sovereign Boxes ... 3-8 to	4	0	Ladies' Shoes ...	2	12
Travelling Caps ...	4	8	Tiffin Baskets fitted, 16 to	22	8	China Bath Slippers per pair	1	8
Travelling Seal-skin Caps ... 6-8 to	8	8	Air Pillows ...	5	0	Filters for Travellers covered Wicker, from ...	14	0
Dress Boots and Shoes from ...	12	8	Travelling do ...	1	8	Pocket Filters ...	3	8
			English Filtering do ...	7	8	Air Tight Uniforms cases	23	0
			Lashantee Hammock from	10	8	Sponge Bags ...	1	8
			Sawmy Jewellery, &c., &c.			Sponges ...	1	8
						Soap Boxes ...	1	8
						Smelling Salts, per bottle	2	0
						Aromatic Vinegar per bot	2	8
						Helmet Cases ...	7	12
						Portable Ink Stand ...	1	8
						Tooth Brush Guards ...	0	12
						Do. Brushes ...	0	12
						Nail Do ...	0	12
						Hair Brushes and Combs in Pigskin case, 0-8 to	12	8
						Do. Strops ... 3-8 to	4	0
						Nail Scissars ... 1-8 to	1	8
						Briar Root Pipes ...	1	8
						Tobacco Pouches ...	1	8
						Shaving do. Brushes ...	1	8
						Pocket Knives ...	1	8
						Marine Soap, 4 cakes for	1	0

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY EVENING, 7TH JUNE 1879.

Consols in London yesterday receded from 97⅞ to 97⅝; French Rentes from 116½ to 116¼; Enfaced Rupee Paper, Fours from 77½ to 76· Fours-and-a-half from 83½ to 82.

In the General Produce Markets we observe a decline of 1s. per cwt. in Mid-Plantation Ceylon Coffee. Linseed is reported strong with an advance of 1s. per quarter in Calcutta to arrive; Rapeseed flat.

Piece Goods in Manchester yesterday were reported unchanged both as regards tone and price. Reuter's statement of the shipments of Goods and Yarns from the U. K. for India during the month of May shows full supplies for Bombay and heavy shipments for Calcutta of all description.

The Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday closed dull, sales 6,000 bales, spot prices unchanged except a decline of 1-16d. in Mid-Orleans, but from New York on the same date ready Mid-Uplands was advised as having recovered from 13 to 13 1-16 cents, and September shipment from 13·06 to 13·12 cents. per lb., and to-day's Liverpool Market is called steady, sales 5,000 bales, prices unchanged. Respecting arrivals Reuter is silent, but from private messages we learn that the demand for Surats is quite at a standstill for the moment and prices quite nominal.

The visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 6th instant compares with the two preceding years as follows:—

	1879.	1878.	1877.
Total supply of all kinds	1,730,000	2,048,540	2,728,700
" " " Surats	457,000	370,060	608,330
For the U. K. only the figures are:—			
Stock in Liverpool	597,000	831,980	1,199,160
Do. London.....	41,000	12,670	48,400
American afloat.....	140,000	120,000	86,000
E. Indian "	178,000	105,000	141,000
Total.....	956,000	1,079,050	1,384,560
Price of Mid. Orleans...	6¾d.	6 7-16d.	6 3-16d.
" Fair Dhollera...	5 9-16d.	5 1-16d.	5d.
Difference.....	1 5-16d.	1⅜d.	1 3-16d.

The American Crop figures made up for the week ending on Friday compares with the two previous seasons as follows:—

	1879.	1878.	1877.
Week's Receipts	12,000	12,100	11,300
" Exports to U K	14,000	25,000	15,000
" " to Continent.	1,000	6,000	22,000
Total Recpts. since 1st Sept.	4,389,500	4,172,500	3,890,200
" Exports to U K ... "	1,949,700	1,912,000	1,878,300
" " Continent. "	1,370,000	1,190,000	975,000
In Stock at the Ports.	259,000	251,000	367,000

To-day's New York telegram reports prices unchanged, the receipts at the ports 1,000 bales against 1,400 last year and 1,200 bales in 1877.

Reuter quotes Bar Silver in London yesterday at 52d. per oz., a decline of ⅛d. from the previous day, and the movement is confirmed by private messages, which are further reported to say that it is entirely owing to the action of speculators in the Metal, who, taking alarm at the rapid reaction in Exchange on this side yesterday on the first sign of a pause in the advance in silver, have been anxious to realise. The German Government, it is said, show no indication of becoming sellers as yet, and if this is correct, the present reaction, although it may go a little further, is not likely to be of long duration, as the whole amount in the hands of speculators cannot be very large. It shows very distinctly, however, that the entire improvement which has taken place in the value of the rupee is due to the action of the German Government in suspending sales, and that the moment they come out as sellers again we shall see a material fall; all that may be done by our Government in the shape of restoring Council drawings, and the much talked of demand for China, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Exchange:—As was to be expected, the Market opened with a very week feeling, consequent on the fall advised in Silver, and rates at once declined ⅛d. in Bank and ¼d. in Private Bills. With one exceptions the banks were all willing buyers but declined to draw, and but for the action of the one institution, it is probable rates would have been run even lower than they are. The Market closes week at the following quotations:—

Bank Bills, on demand .....1s. 8 1-16d.		per Rs.
Do. 6 months' sight...1s. 8 5 16d.		"
Credits, 3 ... ...1s. 8¼d.		"
Documents, 3 " " ...1s. 8 5-16d.		"
Francs 3 " " ...2-12½ to 2-13d.		"

On Calcutta we still quote demand drafts at ½ per cent. premium, 60 days' sight at 1⅛ per cent. discount.

Government Paper:—The collapse in Exchange and the concurrent decline in values of Enfaced Rupee Paper in London—1¼ per cent. according to Reuter, but according to advices say 2 per cent.—has induced a very dull feeling, and buyers now show more disposition to look on than operate even with a movement of ¼ to ½ per cent. in their favour, closing quotations being:—Fours, Rs. 93 to ¼; Old Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 98⅛, New, Rs. 98 to ¼.

The Share Market continues quiet, and there are few alterations in prices to note. Bank of Bombay shares are ¼ per cent. easier at Rs. 677½. Land and Press Companies are unchanged and in Spinning and Weaving shares we have only to report a decline of Rs. 5 in Muzagon and Oriental, and Rs. 10 in Manekjee Petit.

Cotton:—The decline in Exchange induces sellers to ask fully yesterday's rates, but as we are still quite ¼d. above Liverpool values, exporters are quite out of the Market, the only purchase reported to-day being 100 bales f. p. Good Fair Indore at Rs. 227½ per candy. The arrivals yesterday were 3,380 bales—chiefly Dholleras—making 8,068 bales for the two days. The following are current quotations, but they are sellers' not buyers' rates:—

Good Ginned Broach	Rs. 250	per candy.
Good Omra	" 244	"
F. G. F. do	" 238	"
G. F. do	" 232	"
Good Dholleras	" 242	"
F. G. F. do	" 236	"
G. F. do	" 232	"

Seeds are very dull with next to nothing doing for export. Linseed has declined to Rs. 7, Rapeseed to Rs. 7·4 per cwt, Gingelly Rs. 43 to Rs. 46 per candy.

Freights are dull with few engagements making. For Liverpool we quote 25s. by steam and 17s. 6d. by sail. The Speke Hall s. s. is reported to have been put on the berth for Havre and London at 30s. per ton, but the quantity of cargo offering for both ports is very limited. For Marseilles and Genoa rates are offering at easier rates. Trieste and Venice unchanged.

Piece Goods:—The demand in the bazaar today has been very limited in character, and although sellers have accepted slightly easier rates the clearances have not been more than half of an average business. Local Goods are dull and Yarns quiet with a downward tendency.

Coals are unaltered in every respect, no new business being reported.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank.	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sha.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	5 p.ct	126
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	4 do	720
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 do	677½
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	3 do	536
National Bank of India.	37,520	£25 £12-10	6 do		166

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co..	150	5,000	28,500	150 p.s.	800
Albert Co., Kurrachee..	200	2,000	1,100	125 do	970
Albert Ginning Co.....	100	500	all	18 p.ct	530
Apollo Press Co.....	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	540
Bellary	175	1,000	all	25	470
Berar Company (New)...	155	500	all	60 p.s.	470
Indian Press Co.....	1,000	350	all	14 do	60
Broach Cotton Co	400	250	all	10 do	50
Carwar Co	1,000	1,500	all	15 do	360
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	all	30 do	475
Dholleras P. and G. Co.	400	500	all	15 do	150
East India Press Co..	342	1,000	all	100 do	981
Fort Press Co	50	8,500	1,250	50 do	175
French Press Co.....	200	500	all	75 p.s.	475
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.....	1,125	400	all	30 do	210
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do	165
Sassoon's Press Co.....	600	500	all	25 do	360
Scinde Press Co	400	850	750	60 do	455
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld....	100	1,000	925	125 do	1,200
Vitoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	12 p.ct	500
Volkart's United Press Co.....	450	1,000	1,000	25 p.s.	500

* Per Share for the half-year.

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 3rd June compared with that for 27th May:—

Liabilities.	27th May. Rs. A. P.	3rd June. Rs. A. P.
Capital	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	18,35,880 0 0	18,35,370 0 0
Treasury Balance	2,88,55,572 6 10	2,94,65,179 14 8
Other Deposits	2,17,14,627 11 0	2,08,84,121 13 5
Bank Post Bills, &c.....	9,63,686 8 9	9,33,246 15 11
Sundries	14,81,868 6 9	14,34,560 9 1
Rs.	7,49,10,645 1 4	7,46,12,419 5 1
Assets.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities ...	77,85,151 0 0	60,01,864 0 0
Loans on Govt. Securities.	64,35,381 14 9	73,60,228 13 9
Credits on ditto ...	94,16,101 13 2	1,16,47,392 9 3
Bills Discounted.....	2,48,74,569 3 6	2,27,10,983 2 6
Balances with other Banks	10,23,552 4 8	8,82,782 6 0
Bullion		
Dead Stock	9,77,709 5 11	9,76,053 8 5
Stamps	8,884 5 6	8,528 11 6
Sundries	2,06,001 13 4	2,96,274 11 6
Cash at Head Office	1,10,74,969 2 7	4,98,84,942 14 11
Do. at Branches	1,31,08,640 1 11	2,47,27,476 6
	7,49,10,645 1 4	7,46,12,419 5 1

THE MONEY MARKET.

(From Nicholls & Co.'s Calcutta Financial Circular for May.)

During the first half of the month there was every sign of increasing ease in the money market. On the 1st the Bank's minimum was reduced from 8 to 7 per cent., and accommodation was obtainable in the bazar fully one per cent. lower. A gradual falling off in the trade demand continued until the 16th, when the Bank's weekly return gave indications of coming stringency. The 6 per cent. minimum was retained until the 23rd, when it was advanced to 7 per cent., the pressure extending to the open market. Money still continues sharply in demand, mainly in connection with the financing for the New Loan requirements. The sudden pressure has had the effect of keeping down the quotation for Government Paper, it being less easy to obtain advances from the local Banks on these securities, and a 7 per cent minimum being altogether too high to encourage speculation.

In Sterling Exchange there has been a steady upward movement, the demand rate having opened at 1-7½ and closed at 1-7⅞. The first instalment of Council Bills were allotted at 1-7 3-16, while those offered on the 28th realised 1-7 5-16. Silver bars advanced from 50d. to 51½. Various influences affecting exchange have been at work; on the one hand there has been a scarcity of Mercantile Paper offering which had the effect of depressing rates, but on the other the growing stringency in the money market here, helped on by the advance in Bar Silver at home, the action of the German Government in holding back for a time its sales of demonetised Silver, and the sanction of Parliament of the loan of 5 millions sterling in the home market have resulted in the advance of 2 per cent. on the rates which ruled a month ago.

The important feature of the month has been the launching of the New 4½ per cent. Loan for five crores of rupees. Tenders were opened on the 12th instant, and the result of the allotment was as follows:—

Aggregate amount of tenders ...	Rs. 6,70,69,700 0 0
Accepted tenders	" 4,05,45,000 0 0
Minimum rate of accepted tenders ...	94 0 0
Average rate at which Loan was issued	94 12 0
Unallotted portion of Loan	" 94,55,000 0 0

At the opening of the month the rate for 4 per cents. was Rs. 92-2, and Rs. 97-4 for 4½ per cents. The conflict of opinion as to the contemplated action of Government, and the possible alternatives of the Loan being negotiated in London, under the borrowing powers applied for, kept up the prices of 4½ per cents. up to the day of allotment, although bazar rumours that tenders would be accepted at Rs. 5 discount gained strength rapidly as the 12th approached. Sales were effected just prior to the allotment at Rs. 95-12, and on the day after letters of allotment were disposed of at Rs. 96-4. A slight weakness supervened, but the closing quotation may be called 96 to 96-4. On the 22nd, Government announced that it would accept tenders at Rs. 95·8 for the unallotted portion of the Loan, up to the 2nd June, and between the 2nd and the 16th June, any balance not taken up would be available at a minimum of Rs. 96, unless the full amount of Rs. 94,55,000 is taken up earlier.

The results arrived at are generally admitted to have been better than had been anticipated. The powerful objections put forward in England to the proposal of the Under-Secretary of State for power to borrow ten millions in England were insurmountable. The five crore Loan having been floated here provided for the year's requirements, and of the five millions sanctioned by the British Parliament, only two millions would probably be availed of. The Government of India had no alternative (now clearly enough discernible) but to raise the Loan in India, and apprehensive of failure, fixed the minimum at 3 per cent. below market quotations. It speaks poorly for the credit of the Indian Government that it was forced to accept Rs. 94-12 for 4½ per cent. paper when only five years ago 4 per cent. commanded Rs. 104.

The price of Enfaced Government Paper fluctuated with the fall of quotations here, but has more than regained the rates prevalent a month ago, *viz.*, Rs. 73-8 for 4 per cents., Rs. 78-12 for 4½ per cents., and were it not for the present and sudden pressure on the money market, there would be a marked improvement in quotations on this side. The preference for 4½ per cents., over 4 per cents., is at last being shown, if the latter quotes at Rs 91-10, the former should be worth Rs. 99. The proportionately higher rate for the 4 per cents. can only be accounted for by the indisposition of holders of those securities to sell below quotations, and the unwillingness of buyers to pay Rs. 91-10 for 4 per cent. when 4½ per cents., [having a 15 years' currency] are to be had at Rs. 96-4.

In the Share market there has been no noticeable improvement. A little better feeling for Jute Company's and Pressing Company's stocks, while Pressing Company's shares keep firm at quotations. Tea shares almost wholly neglected. No improvement can be looked for at the present time of monetary pressure; at such a time, the effect is to lower prices, holders preferring often to sacrifice their stocks rather than pay the extra margins called for, or to comply with the onerous conditions upon which advances are renewed.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

The ship Annot Lyle, 1,287 tons, Captain J. Engliab, will sail to-day for New Orleans, in ballast.

The s. s. Mula, 548 tons, Captain C. Doert, sailed on Saturday last for Narakel, with a general cargo.

The ship Abercane, 1,087 tons, Captain L. Evans, will sail to-day for Liverpool, with a general cargo.

The ship Narcisus, 1,170 tons, Captain A. McIntosh, will sail to-day for Liverpool with a general cargo.

The s. s. Tuscany, 1,063 tons, Captain H. O. Gough, sailed on Saturday last for Havre, with a general cargo.

The s. s. Egbert, 1,110 tons, Captain E. W. Faulkner, sailed on Saturday last for Liverpool, with a general cargo.

The s. s. Thessaly, 1,243 tons, Captain F. Horbort, sailed on Saturday last for Havre, with a general cargo.

The s. s. Bhima, 198 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour on the 7th instant, from Bhavnagar, with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Oriental, 933 tons, Captain R. W. Gimblett, sailed on Saturday last for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain Clarke, Mr. Crushnajee Ballajee, Mr. Roognath, and 70 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Coconada, 547 tons, Captain A. Morris, sailed on Saturday last for the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Captain Heath, Rev. Mr. Bischoff, Mr. Ally Fray, Mr. J. M. Luff, Mr. Salmon, and 32 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
7	Bhima (s).....	Nacoda	Bhavnagar, June 6.

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
7	Egbert (s).....	Faulkner	Liverpool.
	Thessaly (s).....	Herbert.....	Havre.
	Tuscany (s).....	Gough	Havre.
	Cocomada (s)	Morris	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
	Mula (s)	Doert	Nakel.
	Oriental (s)	Gimblett	Coast and Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday last:—
Ship Abercane, Evans, to Liverpool.
Ship Annot Lyle, English, to New Orleans.
Ship Narcisus, McIntosh, to Liverpool.

The steamer Gunga, to Bhavnagar, was entered for loading on Saturday last.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June.			
4	D. of Lancaster (s)	Quine	London, April 23.
	Orion (s)	Smerdon	Liverpool, May 3.
	Arabia (s)	Morby	Camorta, May 22.
	Venice (s)	Rhoolo	Hongkong, May 17.

DEPARTURES.

June 4—Steamers Melnam, City of Edinburgh and a steamer (numbers undistinguishable.) ships Udston, Centurion and County of Berwick.

PASSENGERS.

Per Orion—Mr Martin and Mr Esrill.
For Duke of Lancaster—Mr Lod, Mr Todd, Mr and Mrs Gurtenstien and Mr Whozsboys.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June.			
4	Louise Collet	.....	Penang.

DEPARTURES.

June.			
4	Remington	.....	London.
	Edoward	.....	Pondicherry.

DAILY IMPORTS.—June 7.

From Liverpool.

Clan Stuart s—27 packages American clocks, Merwanjee Cowasjee; 101 boxes bar soap, Abdoolhoosein Goolamhoosein.

From London.

Malwa s—5 bales printing paper, Abdoolally Meyasheb Surufally; 90 drums linseed oil, 1 casks white zinc paint, and 1 cask patent driers, Tyebally Chandabhoy and Co; 19 packages hardware, Eabhoy Tyebally; 17 casks Bass beer, Sorabjee Hormusjee Bottlewalla; 2 cases bacon, and 2 cases cheese, Bolton and Co.

Callirhoe—10 packages biscuits, Hassum Ahmed; 51 cases gingerwine, Manekjee Bhicajee.

Flamingo s—55 cases eau de Cologne, John S Elmore and Co; 100 casks Bass beer, Romanjee Maneckjee Punthakey.

DAILY EXPORTS.—June 7.

For Liverpool.

Whittier—465 cwts myrabollams, Davidass Ramdass; 359 bales cotton, J C Buckley and Co; 1,200 cwts myrabollams, Damoder Kessowjee; 750 cwts myrabollams, Poonja Jewraz; 600 cwts myrabollams, Thos D Moore and Co.

Abercane—875 cwts myrabollams, Davidas Ramdass.

Duncow—75 bales hemp, s s Narreiwalla; 55 bales wool, Premchund Jaichund; 450 cwts myrabollams, Khimjee Luckmidass; 14 tons bones, Hudson and Co.

Ezbert s—100 bales cotton, Digumber Ramchunder.

India s—600 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 12 bales wool, Premchund Jaichund.

For Havre.

Frolic—100 bales cotton, Tricumdass Mooljee and Co.

Tottcomb—120 bales cotton, D Macfadyen and Co.

Coldstream, 2 0 bales cott n, A Blaschock and Co.

Tuscany s—100 cotton, Kunkler, Singer and Co.

For Alexandria.

Sumatra s—12 packages cocoanuts, Hajee Cassum Joosub.

For Marseilles.

Sumatra s—25 bales coir yarn, P and O S N Co.

For Venice.

Sumatra s—1,401 cwts castor seed, Lang Muir and Co.

For Trieste.

Sumatra s—112 casks coffee, P and O S N Co; 450 bales cotton, Uaddum and Co; 100 bales cotton, Ralli, Brothers; 650 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

For Calcutta.

Oriental s—60 bales cotton, C Rustomjee Settna.

For Hongkong.

Malwa s—20 bundles E teeth, Currimbhoy Ebram; 300 basl cets onions, Hasan Babun; 44 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 127 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 1 box silver coins (Rs 4,000) and 18 cwts E teeth, Jairashboy Peerbhoy; 125 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 125 chests opium, Tata and Co; 20 chests opium, Jairashboy Peerbhoy; 20 boxes bar silver (Rs 60,000), The C M Bank of I L and China; 22 chests opium, Hajee Adam Esmail and Co.

For Shanghai.

Malwa s—1 chest opium, Lalloobhoy Lilachund; 139 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 25 chests opium, Jairashboy Peerbhoy; 854 boxes bar silver, (Rs 1,75,000). The National Bank; 84 chests opium, M S Gubbay; 12 chests opium, Roognath Juguanath; 11 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 264 chests opium, M S Gubbay; 94 chests opium, S E Sassoon.

HIGH COURT.—June 9.

Such of the following New Long Causes fixed for the 9th instant, which either party has informed the Prothonotary or the Deputy Registrar, will be defended, will not be called on until any Consent Decree, and Undefended Suits in the list are disposed of. Defended suits will stand over and be taken in their order after suit No. 877-78.

[Before the Honorable Sir Charles Sargent.]

220-77—Lynch and T—The L B and M Bank vs M DeSouza and others.
228-79—Lynch and T—The L B and M Bank vs Bhicajee.
227-79—Rimington, H and C—Essoobjee Ebrahimjee Angba vs Mahomed bin Mahamed Mistry and others.
235-77—Craigie, L and O—The Manockjee Petit Manufactaring Co vs The Carwar Co.
240-79—Ardeshir and H—M H de Quadros vs W H L Crawford.
243-79—Rimington, H and C—Gangjee Nurput vs Tricum Purshotum—Craigie, L and O.
244-78—Jefferson and P—Sadashew Wassudeo vs Juggunnath Pandurang—Janardhan and G.
246-79—J C Cama—Ardeshir Khoosroo Kola vs Hajee Mahomed Ebraim and another—Craigie, L and O.
247-79—Rimington, H and C—The Bank of Bombay vs C A Turner—Craigie, L and O.
249-79—Jefferson and P—Anna Catherine Proctor vs Thomas James Proctor.
250-79—Khunderao M—Guneshdass Jairamdass and another vs Premjee Ludha and others—Chalk and W.

Long Cause.

387-78—In person (a pauper) Ekkubhai *alias* Sonabai vs Sadanund Luxmonjee and others vs Venayekrao H—in person—Fart heard.

Short Causes.

259-79—Chalk and W—Purmanundass Jewandass vs Kessowjee Naik—Hearn, C and L.
316-78—Tyabjee and S—Pathan Elibux bin Meya Abdoola and another vs Hajee Alli Mahomed Rahimtoola.

Long Causes.

222-79—Bhaishunker N—Bapurcheed and others vs Vijbhookundass Itcharam and another—M M Munshi—Partly decreed.
400-78—Lynch and T—Radhakisson Khooshaldass and others vs The G I P R Company—Hearn, C and L.
250-78—Hearn C and L—Nusserwanjee Ardesir Wadia vs Dawood Bowla—Crawford and T.
156-79—H Bicknell—Mithabai vs Kessowjee Jadowjee and others—Craigie L and O.
185-79—Crawford and T—Nowrojee Dhurmajee vs The Jewraj Ballco Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld.
198-79—Rimington, H and C—Purshotum Pitamber vs Runchord Cooverjee and others—Bhaishunker N.
211-79—Rimington, H and C—Cullianjee Kessowjee vs Gangjee Akhia—Mujjee and others.
213-79—Rimington, H and C—W Kelly vs Fazulbhoy Cassumbhoy Ganjee—Jefferson and P.

For further directions and costs on special commissioner's report.

577-78—Nanu and H—Jamsetjee Limjeebhoy Daroowala vs Camajee Jeejajee—J C Cama.

[Before the Honorable Mr. Justice Bayley.]

Summary Suit.

307-79—Prescot and W—The Bank of Bengal vs Richard Latham and others.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

153-78—Rimington, H and C—Dossa Kirpall vs Mahomed Ghouse and another—Crawford and P—Part heard.
559-78—R Skinsey—Dhunbai vs Jaitha Laljee—Hearn, C and L.
513-78—Tyabjee and S—Aga Mahomed Tuckee and others vs Gungaram Peerajee—H Khan.
237-77—Prescot and W—Thucker Damodher Madhowjee and another vs Thucker Permanundass Jewandass—Macfarlane and G.
556-77—Macfarlane and G—Thucker Permanundass Jewandass vs Thucker Damodher Madhowjee and another—Prescot and W.
562-77—Macfarlane and G—Purmanundass Jewandass vs Cursondass Nensey and others—P and W and M M Munshi.
634-77—Ardeshir and H—Muncherjee Framjee Cama vs Dinshaw Manockjee Petit and another—Craigie, L and O—settled.

[Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Green.]

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

768-77—Lynch and T—Jorawarmul Mootha and another vs The B B and C I Railway Co—Hearn, C and L.
634-78—Sorabjee and F—Nusserwanjee Byramjee Pajsigara vs Sorabjee Rustomjee Dalal and others.
660-78—Macfarlane and G—Joosub Hajee Ahmed vs The Fleming S and W Co, Ld, and Ardeshir and H.
638-76—In person—Dayabhoy Tapidass and other vs Nemchund Keshrichund—H Bicknell.
446-78—J C Cama—Camajee Jeejajee vs Hajee Cassum Joosub—Chalk and W.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 6th June 1879.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·748
Temperature of the Air	84·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	80·2
Dew Point	78·9
Relative humidity of Air	·846
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =8).	8·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 p.m.).....	86·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	79·0
General Direction of Wind	SW, SSW, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours.....	322
Fall of Rain	0·07
Total fall during the month	0·51
" " year	5·77

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—June 6.

Vernon, Lieut, 12th Lancers, from Simla.
Middleton, Lieut, 15th Hussars, from Meerut.

June 7.

Singleton, Captain, 28th Bombay N I, from Surat.
Harpur, Col, 26th Bombay N I, from Mahableshwar.

DEPARTURES.—June 7.

Heath, Captain, Staff Corps, to Surat.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Adjutant General's Office, Head-Quarters, Poona, 6th June 1879.

The Commander-in-Chief has made the following appointments:—

17th N I, Surgeon H W B Boyd to the Medical charge, vice Surgeon Major Brown retired.

27th N I, Lt Col Bell, 2nd in Command, 30th N I, to officiate as Commandant, vice Colonel H Beville, C B proceeded on furlough (medical certificate.)

The Gen-C has been pleased to appoint Captain Heath, 5th Regt N I, to be Station Staff Officer at Hyderabad on his vacating his appointment in the Quarter Master General's Department, on the return from furlough of Major Adam.

Consequent on the return of Major Adam from furlough, Major J Jopp, Dy Assist Quarter Master General, is transferred from the Bombay Dis'ri-t to the Poona Division.

Surgeon W F Carson is transferred from General duty Presidency Division to General duty Poona Division.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, it is intimated that Capt C Hall has been posted to No 5 Battery 8th Brigade R A from the Supernumerary List, vice H F Smyth, placed upon the Seconded List.

The name of 2nd Lt H D Drummond-Wolff is to be expunged from G O C 247 of the 3th May.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India, on the 4th June:—Major F J S Adam, Staff Corps, Assistant Quarter Master General; Lt J Neville, R E, Assistant Engineer, P W Department.

The following orders are confirmed:—

4th N I, R O, dated 10th March, directing Major Conyn, Wing officer, on promotion to command, to officiate as Wing Commander, in addition to his own duties.

5th N L, R O, dated 26th May, directing Lt-Col Hunt, Wing Commander, to officiate as Brigade Major; and Major A Poole, Wing officer, to officiate as Wing Commander, in addition to his own duties, in succession to Lt-Col Des Vœux, proceeded on six months' leave in India.

21st N I, R O, dated 30th May, directing Lt Mein, officiating Wing officer, on return from Field Service, to officiate as Adjutant, in addition to his own duties.

Captain Ryves, 2nd Grenadiers N I, acted as Station Staff officer at Nussearabad in addition to his own duties, from the 3rd to the 6th March, during the absence of the Brigade Major, on inspection duty.

Addendum—In G O C 176 of the 10th April, after the word "Battalion" in the second line, add "in addition to his other duties."

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

2-7th Foot Lt Rodiet to remain at Ashgarh from 1st to 30th June, on medical certificate.

3rd N L I, Captain Coulson to Ghirzee, for 30 days, on medical certificate.

27th N LI, Col Beville, C B, to Kurrachee for 30 days, to appear before a Medical Board.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Calcutta Gazette, June 4.)

Mr Badcock, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, to act in the 1st grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, and is posted to the Sudder Station of the Rajshahye district.

Mr Geddes, District and Sessions Judge, Backergunge, is appoint-d to be District and Sessions Judge of Shahabad.

Mr Palmer, District and Sessions Judge, Shahabad, is appointed to be District and Sessions Judge of Purneah.

Mr Ward, District and Sessi-ns Judge, Purneah, is appointed to be District and Sessions Judge of Backergunge.

Colonel J D Swayne, Executive Engineer, First Grade, is appointed Executive Engineer of the Rajshahye division.

Mr Nightingale is appointed Executive Engineer of the Julpiguri divison.

Mr Parsick, Assistant Engineer, Northern Drainage Divison, is granted sick leave for five months.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Fort St. George Gazette, June 3.)

Mr Grimas, Superintendent of the Central Jail, Coimbatore, privilege leave for three months.

Mr Horsbrugh to act as District and Sessions Judge, Godavari.

Mr Irvine to act as District and Sessions Judge, South Tanjore.

Surgeon-Major Ogg, Zillah Surgeon, Coimbatore, to act as Superintendent of the Central Jail at Coimbetore.

Leave of absence has been granted to Major F Hole, Superintendent of Police, Malabar District, for three months.

Leave of absence has been granted to Mr J Warner, Inspector of Police, Trichinopoly District, for three months.

Mr Stolberg, Pier Master, to act as Second Assistant Master Attendant, Madras.

The Rev T Foulkes, Chaplain of St John's, Bangalore, privilege for three months.

The Rev D G Clarke, Acting Chaplain, St Thomas' Mount, privilege leave for three months.

Mr Spedding to act as Collector of Sea Customs, Madras District.

Mr Crosthwaite to act as Collector and Magistrate of Kurnool.

The services of Major A T Fraser, R E, Executive Engineer, Mysore, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Madras.

The services of Major A T Fraser, R E, are replaced at the disposal of H E the Commander-in-Chief.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 2nd June 1879.

Lieut Col Masturk, Bengal Infantry, on handing over command of the depot, 1st Goorkhas, is tranferred to Ferozepore, for general duty.

Captain Ruttledge, 14th Foot, is directed to proceed to Aden, to join the 1st Battalion of his regiment, into which he has recently been promoted.

Lieut Gerrard, 65th Foot, on probation, 13th N I, is reported to have passed the higher standard examination in Hindostanee on the 7th May at Bombay.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

15th Hussars—Lieut Middleton to England, for fifteen months, on urgent private affairs.

2-7th Foot—Lieut Woolley (on probation, 16th Bengal Cavalry,) to Naini Tal, for five and a half months, on medical certificate.

63rd Foot—Lieut Fagan (on probation, 7th Bengal Cavalry,) to Calcutta, from 1st June to 30th Sept, to study the native languages.

Staff Corps—Lieut Col C R Shaw to Simla, to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Surgeon Major J F Brodie to Europe, for six months on urgent private affairs.

CALENDAR FOR JUNE 1879.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter.....11th, 9h. 47·3m. p.m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
June. Mon. 9	.....	5 24	6 34	2 16 m 2 56 a	8 24 m 9 19 a
Tues. 10	English Mail expected.	5 23	6 34	3 14 m 3 41 a	9 10 m 10 13 a
Wed. 11	St. Barnabas.	5 23	6 35	4 9 m 4 38 a	10 1 m 11 7 m
Th. 12	Corpus Christi.	5 23	6 35	5 10 m 6 19 a	11 4 .....
Fri. 13	.....	5 23	6 35	6 24 m 6 14 a	0 1 m 0 19 a
Sat. 14	.....	5 23	6 35	7 34 m 7 12 a	0 58 m 1 24 a
Sun. 15	1st Sunday after Trinity.	5 24	6 36	8 40 m 8 6 a	1 30 m 1 30 a

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence in two papers. The announcement must be authenticated.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

FORRETT—June 6th, at Girgaon, Churney Road, the wife of Mr. W. R. Forrett, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HOOPER—June 3rd, at Gonda, Oudh, the wife of John Hooper, C.S., of a son.
KINGSLEY—June 2nd, at Calcutta, Mrs. T. Kingsley, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

POWER—MERSH—June 4th, at Bangalore, at the Roman Catholic Cathedral, by the Rev. Jansion, J. R. Power, Engineer, Dymo' Cotton Factory of Bellary, to Agnes Valentens, 2nd daughter of Charles Mersh, Esq., of Bangalore.

DEATHS.

CHAPMAN—May 24th, on board the P. & O. steamer Hindostan, while on a voyage for the recovery of his health, Morris Chapman, Esq., (late Indian Navy) of the Indian Marine Survey Department, aged 37 years.
GOODIER—May 24th, drowned in the s. s. Ava, off the Sandheads, Joseph William, the eldest son of Mr. Joseph Goodier, late of Madras.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JUNE 9, 1879.

The anticipation of our London correspondent "J. M. M.," that England and France would not be anxious to intermeddle any further in Egyptian affairs has turned out correct. By degrees it has come out that in the recent embroglio, the Khedive was not so much to blame as was at first suppos

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[PUBLIC PRESS MESSAGE.]

PRESENTATION OF THE RATIFIED TREATY TO YAKUB KHAN.

SIMLA, JUNE 7.

The ratified treaty of peace was presented to the Amir Yakub Khan on the morning of the 6th inst., in durbar. After receiving it His Highness expressed his earnest hope that he and his subjects of every grade would do all in their power to preserve and increase the friendship now established. In saying farewell to the General and other officers, the Amir expressed the hope that when he visits India he may renew his acquaintance with them.

FATAL CHOLERA CASES AT DADAR.

Advices from Kutchi state that cholera is very bad at Dadar. The Telegraph Master and two peons have died. The Post Master and signaller are said to be dying. Both offices are closed. The Superintendent of Telegraphs has gone to Dadar.

THE AMIR AND MAJOR CAVAGNARI.

SIMLA, JUNE 7.

The Amir leaves Gundamak for Kabul probably on the 10th inst.

Major Cavagnari, after seeing the troops off, will proceed to visit the Viceroy at Simla for a few weeks while preparations are being made at Kabul for his reception in a manner suitable to his position as British envoy and plenipotentiary, and for his future residence at the Capital. Meanwhile the formation of Major Cavagnari's Camp and escort will be immediately commenced, and the members of his staff will be selected.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

AFFAIRS AT MANDALAY.

RANGOON, JUNE 6.

News from Mandalay states that Nyoungyan, the Prince's sister, has escaped to the Rev. Mr. Colbeck's compound, and that as the Resident refuses to receive her in the Residency she will be placed in the sanctuary of the English church there. This, it is feared, will be little protection to her.

The Resident has submitted certain terms from the British Government for acceptance which, it is believed, the Burmese will refuse, but they have asked for a month to decide. In the meantime they are making cartridges, and there is a great show of warlike preparations, drilling, reviews, and troops despatched to man various forts. A bitter feeling is shown towards Europeans, especially Englishmen. The Assistant Resident, Colonel Phayre, has been insulted in the street by a Burman, who was seized, delivered to the Burmese authorities, and imprisoned.

Nyoungyan's mother has been heavily chained since the escape of her daughter; the mother of the Princes at Chunar are also cruelly treated.

Reports of recent murders of Princes are fully confirmed.

Trade has not improved.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

THE ZULU WAR.

PEACE PROPOSALS FROM CETYWAYO.

CAPE TOWN, MAY 20.

King Cetywayo has made proposals for peace, but the negotiations which were proceeding have failed in consequence of the British refusing any terms but the unconditional surrender of the King and his Army. It is believed that the overtures for peace made by Cetywayo were insincere.

The rapid march of our forces on Cetywayo's kraal, which General Lord Chelmsford had determined upon, has been abandoned. The difficulties experienced by the Transport Department in providing the necessary carriage for an advance of our troops into Zululand in force are increasing.

It is expected that Cetywayo with his whole army will now attack our positions along the lower Tugela River.

The health of our troops which had been so bad is now improving.

THE EGYPTIAN QUESTION.

LONDON, JUNE 6.

England and France have finally declined to interfere in Egyptian administration. The British Consul General in Egypt protested to the Khedive in a like manner as did the German Consul General.

SPEECH BY MR. W. H. SMITH.

LONDON, JUNE 7.

At a Conservative meeting held yesterday at Bury St. Edmunds, Mr. W. H. Smith (First Lord of the Admiralty) made a speech in the course of which he absolutely denied that a difference of opinion between the British and the French Governments existed concerning the Egyptian or any other question. He condemned the policy of the Khedive, and said that England and France had resolved notwithstanding to act quietly and safely, and without precipitation. With reference to the Turco-Greek question he said the British Government was desirous of extending the Greek frontier, and was only anxious to avert future bloodshed.

Consols yesterday closed at 97⅛, being a fall of ⅛.

GERMANY AND EGYPT.

BERLIN, JUNE 7.

Germany has disclaimed any intention of interfering in Egyptian matters with a political object.

RUSSIAN EXPEDITION AGAINST THE TURCOMANS.

ST. PETERSBURG, JUNE 7.

Latest advices from Central Asia state that a Russian expeditionary force has been sent against the Tekke Turcomans. Sixteen battalions of Infantry, 2,800 Cavalry, and 36 guns left Tchikislar on the 6th instant.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JUNE 6.

The Bombay Mails of the 19th ultimo, arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, JUNE 6.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	35,000 bales.
Amount forwarded	5,000 do.
Do. Week's sales of Surats	4,000 do.
Amount forwarded	1,000 do.
Do. Week's imports of Cotton	35,000 do.
Do. do. Surats	15,000 do.
Do. Stock of Cotton	597,000 do.
Do. do. Surats	39,000 do.
Do. Stock of Cotton in London	41,000 do.

LONDON, JUNE 6.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet but steady.

Fair Dhollera	5 9-16
The Manchester Market has been unchanged.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	6-10½
8½ lbs. do.	6-9
40s. Mule Twist	0-10½
3 per cent. Consols for account	97⅛
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	113½
Bar Silver	52.

STEAMER REPORTS.

MADRAS 7th, 12-25 P. M.

Mail for Manilla leaves Hongkong 3 p. m., 9th.

GALLE, 7th, 12 P.M.

French Mail steamer Djemnah from Suez arrived.

WEATHER REPORTS—JUNE 8.

CARWAR, 5 p.m.—Weather fine; wind W. 3; thermometer 85; barometer 29·896. Fall of rain 4 cents.

MANGALORE, 4-30 p.m.—Weather rainy; wind S. E. S. W. Fall of rain 71 cents.

VINGORLA, 5 p.m.—Weather variable; wind S. W. light; thermometer 85. Fall of rain 18 cents.

THE MONSOON.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

June.	Colaba. In. cnt.	Fort. In. cnt.	Byculla. In. cnt.
Total previously registered	5 70	4 89	4 70
6 Friday	0 7	.....	.....
7 Saturday	0 0	0 0	0 2
8 Sunday	.....	0 0	0 0
Total	5 77	4 89	4 72

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 8 1-16d. per Rs.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 8 5-16d. ,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 8¼d. ,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 8 5-16d. ,,
Francs 3 ,, ,,	2-12½ to 2-13d. ,,

THE Bombay Town Council held a special meeting on Saturday last to consider an important question affecting the funds under their control. A short time ago they voted a sum of Rs. 10,000 for sending away to their homes the large number of immigrants who had collected here during the last few months; and they met on Saturday to discuss the best means of saving the municipal fund special expenditure year after year for the deportation of immigrants. Two propositions were placed before the meeting. The first of them was to the effect that the Corporation should memorialize Government in order that future charges for deporting immigrants from Bombay might not fall on the Municipality, but on those Native States from whence they came, or on the imperial exchequer when they came in large numbers from British territory; and further that Government be solicited to take such steps as they might think proper to protect the municipal fund from such charges in future. The other was an amendment to the effect that the occasions on which excessive immigration into Bombay has occurred, have been so infrequent that it is unnecessary to make any special representation to Government. The original proposition was carried by a majority of votes, and the Council separated. A report of the discussion will be found in another column.

THE High Court reopens to-day after more than a month's recess; but all the hubbub raised regarding the unfitness of the fixtures in the different division courts for the accommodation which they were intended to afford will be seen to have expended itself in nothing. No alteration whatever has been made in the fixtures. We can very well imagine the intense feeling of disappointment which must force itself upon the minds of the members of the Bar, the solicitors, and the general public as they enter the court this forenoon. When the new building was taken possession of, complaints were loud and deep at the unfitness of the fixtures for the purposes for which they were put up. The platforms were found not large enough for the members of the Bar and for the solicitors and their managing clerks whose presence in court was necessary. No accommodation whatever had been provided for the reporters of the Press. The general public, save those who could find sitting room on a few benches, were kept out of the court. Solicitors of the court had often to squat down on the steps of the platforms for want of chairs. Counsel, if they wished to obtain a hearing, found it necessary to exert all the powers of their lungs to make themselves audible to the judge. The remarks made by the judge from the Bench were often inaudible to the counsel conducting the case. The complaints of the reporters of the Press, who were altogether left out in the cold, were unceasing. When matters had reached their worst, it was hoped they would mend. Sir Richard Temple publicly expressed an intention of looking personally into the matter of the complaints which assailed his ears on every side. The Bar and the solicitors appointed committees from their respective bodies; and in consultation with the judges of the court and Government officers belonging to the Public Works Department, alterations in the fixtures were suggested and agreed to. A list of the suggested improvements was drawn up by the Assistant Engineer in charge of the building, and was, we believe, approved of by the Chief Justice. When the court closed for the recess, it was fully expected that the improvements, which were estimated to cost only a few hundred rupees, would be executed during the May vacation. Nothing, however, has been done, and the general feeling will be that somebody should be hanged for this neglect.

FROM Safed Sang it is stated that a marauder, captured in the act of stealing a grass cutter's pony, was made over to the Amir, who sentenced him to death, and the execution was carried out.

THE Lahore paper has received intimation that Colonel Baker-Russell, of the 13th Hussars, will join Sir Garnet Wolseley's staff in Natal.

THE Lahore paper understands that recent articles on the inefficiency of the Gatling guns have led to an official inquiry into the subject.

THE Bill for the Relief of the Deccan Ryots, as recently submitted by the Bombay Government, will at an early date be brought before the Legislative Council of the Governor General.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette's* correspondents state that the order for the return march has been received at Gundamuck with enthusiasm. The 10th Hussars, and the I.-C. Royal Horse Artillery, were the first to start for India.

COLONEL COLLEY and Colonel Villiers arrived in Lahore from Simla, and left by the early morning train for Multan on Tuesday last. They proceeded from Sukkur by special train for Kurrachee, and left there on Thursday by the B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer for Aden and Zanzibar.

A CALCUTTA paper says the approach of the monsoon had not made itself felt very perceptibly in the Central Provinces up to the 17th May. There was, however, a slight fall in the maximum temperature, the highest range recorded having been 115·6° in the shade at Chanda, and 114° at Balaghat. The lowest maximum temperature was at Saugor, where the highest point reached during the week was 105·6°.

THE *Pioneer* says that Yakub Khan was to leave Gundamuk on Friday, and adds "Major Cavagnari, who is, as we anticipated, to be Resident at Kabul with Mr. Jenkyns as First Assistant, will not accompany him on his return to the capital. He will follow after a short interval spent on arranging his establishment and escort;—so at any rate the programme stands at present."

IT gives the *Indian Mirror* unfeigned pleasure at the present time, when the question of the best means of promoting a freer and more equal intercourse between the European and Native races in India is so largely engrossing the public mind, to notice the practical turn which our learned Chief Justice, Sir Richard Garth, is giving to the movement, by holding a series of "At Homes," to which he is inviting European and Native gentlemen alike, without distinction.

THE Press Commissioner writes:—"The *Pioneer* in its issue of the 29th May, in an article regarding the 'Secretaries Committee,' stated that the Government of India are understood to be entirely in favor of the abolition of the separate Governments of Madras and Bombay. No question of the sort has come within the scope of the deliberations of the Secretaries' Committee, and no such proposition has in any way come under the consideration of the Government of India."

THE inspector of the Madhubani police station in Darbhanga has been convicted by the Sessions Judge of Tirhoot of the offence of extortion, and sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000; a jemadar, his accomplice, has received a sentence of six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100. The *Indian Daily News* remarks:—What with the convictions at Gya and Midnapore, it seems the police want a little closer supervision, than in these economic days, when districts are mulcted of Assistant Superintendents, it is possible for a single officer in many cases to exercise.

ONE of our (*Civil and Military Gazette*) correspondents at Gundamuck states that a difference regarding money matters, has arisen between His Highness the Amir and his uncle Sirdar Wali Mahomed. He says it was arranged that all those Chiefs who tendered their submission at the British Camp should continue to enjoy the Darbar subsidies which they drew during the reign of Amir Shere Ali. The sum drawn by Sirdar Wali Mahomed amounted to Rs. 8,000 a year, which Yakub Khan has signified his readiness to pay. But the Sirdar, it seems, considers himself entitled to a more liberal allowance on consideration of his voluntary appearance at the English camp. The Sirdar's objections proceed on the assumption that the English might be induced to exercise pressure upon the Amir. Of course, they will do nothing of the kind. In consenting to the arrangement already named, the Amir has done all that can justly be expected of him.

GOOD news for tea planters comes to us (*Englishman*) from Korseong,—of nothing less than the appearance of an enemy of the blight, against whose destructive powers the latter pest would appear to have no chance. "There is an insect," writes the correspondent to whose letter we are indebted for this information, "which eats the young ones of the blight as fast as they come out of the eggs. I could not make out how it was that bushes which were covered with blight one day, were quite clean the next day, but, on looking closely, I found their skins, and on other shoots the insect that ate them. I watched some of them; they caught hold of the young ones, put them in their mouths and sucked the inside out of them. The enemy to the blight is a black insect with six legs and a red stripe on the back." Further details will, no doubt, be looked for with interest in other tea districts, where it might be desirable to expedite the advent of this happy instrument of destruction by artificial means.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette*:—The end of the war and the conclusion of the peace treaty have been celebrated in more than one of the Punjab Chiefships with genuine enthusiasm. On the 27th of May, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor telegraphed to the Patiala Darbar that the treaty had been signed the day before at Sufed Sang, and on the 28th a meeting was convened by the Council of Regency in honour of the event. In the very excellent speech which he delivered on the occasion, Sirdar Dewa Singh, the President of the Council of Regency, referred to the origin of the war—ascribing it to "the refractory conduct" of Amir Shere Ali; and passed an eulogium on the bravery of the English troops and "the wisdom of their Generals." Congratulating the country on "the never-failing fortune of Her Imperial Majesty, and the foresight of His Excellency the Viceroy," the President made some allusions to the well known loyalty of the Patiala State, and its readiness to volunteer its assistance to the Supreme Government in every war which has broken out since the connection of the State with the Supreme Power began. The meeting of the Darbar was followed by a Royal salute of 101 guns; and the city and palace were illuminated in the evening. We also learn that the Nawab of Malair Kotla has held a Darbar, and that the town has been illuminated in celebration of the treaty.

WE (*Indian Daily News*) regret to have to announce the death of Mr. Morris Chapman, the Senior Assistant Superintendent of the Marine Survey of India. Mr. Chapman, who had for some little time past been suffering from inflammation of the liver, had taken a sea trip in the hope of recruiting his health, but died at sea on the 24th May. This officer joined the late Indian Navy in 1858, and served on board H. M. ships Feroze, Elphinstone, Semiramis, and Magpie, and was present at the bombardment and capture of the forts on the Okhamundel coast in 1859, as also at the assault and capture of the Taku forts at the mouth of the Peiho river during the China campaign, for which he received the medal and clasp for China. Mr. Chapman was subsequently employed by the Bombay Government in Marine surveying, and succeeded Mr. Girdlestone in the Persian Gulf and examined the extensive reefs of Bahrein. Since his appointment to the Marine Survey Department, under the Government of India, he surveyed—when in command of the schooner Constance—Kolachi road-stead and Eccias Rocks, on the Francore coast, whilst the Paumben Pass and the port and outlying reefs of Tuticorin were thoroughly examined in a steam cutter. Mr. Morris Chapman was a man who had endeared himself to all who had been associated with him, and his loss will also be severely felt by the department in which he honourably and faithfully served, for a more indefatigable or hard-working officer is seldom met with in India.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Lahore paper writes from Safed Sang, under date 30th May:—The Amir was present this morning at a parade of the I. C., R. H. A. heavy guns, and Hazara mountain battery. The hour fixed for the parade was 6 a. m., shortly after the batteries had taken up a position on the Mimla heights commanding a hill to the east of our camp, upon which a target had been erected. H. H. arrived accompanied by Major Cavagnari and General Browne, General Daoud Shah, Mustaufi Habeebullah, and the other Sirdars who form part of H. H.'s suite. General Browne's staff and a large party of officers were also present. H. H. rode down the line closely observing the formation of the troops, and then returned taking up a position to the right of the I. C. battery from which a good view of the guns and the target was obtainable. The I. C. having wheeled to bring their guns up to the firing base, unlimbered, and firing commenced. The first two shots were much the best, falling a little to the left of the target; a deviation attributed to the strong breeze which was blowing, but the firing was very fair. The Hazara battery went in next and they did pretty well, but the heavy guns which succeeded them made the best firing of the day, putting the right upper corner of the target to grief. As the Hazara battery left the ground it halted in front of the Amir, and the guns were dismounted from the mules, put in position for firing, and again replaced upon the mules with a rapidity that appeared to surprise the Amir and his followers. H. H. examined an I. C. and one of the heavy guns after the firing, and inspected very closely the details of their fitting, shells and sections of shells were shown to him, and a field range finder in the inspection of which he exhibited considerable interest and curiosity. After the batteries had had their innings the party moved back towards the camp half way to which the Gatling guns had been placed.

THE *Railway Service Gazette*, in discussing Mr. O'Connell's recently published letter on the subject of broad *v.* narrow gauge for Indian Railways, says:—More conclusive arguments against any extension of the narrow gauge it will be difficult to find, but we very much fear the supporters of that system are wedded to a policy that, right or wrong, they mean to carry out regardless of all consequences. Any country bumpkin knows that a pint jug will not hold a quart of beer, and it is with regret we are compelled to arrive at the conclusion that Sir Richard Strachey, and those who think with him, do not possess the perspicuity and mental capacity enjoyed by any uneducated and unreflective ploughboy in England. We have often been much impressed by the gravity displayed by the obese and bald-pated members of serious committees appointed to inquire into subjects of grave import; but we must confess we never felt so much interest in any of them as we at the present time feel in the doings of the wise men of Gotham, who are impressed with the idea that a six-ton wagon will contain as much as one that will carry ten tons.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* warmly approves of the new Treaty. Our contemporary says—With the exception of the Royal proclamation subsequent to the mutiny, the Indo-Afghan treaty is undoubtedly the most important and interesting State document of the last half century. Even the partial success of the new treaty would be sufficient to render Lord Lytton's reign memorable. Apart from a too narrow interpretation of the treaty, as regards our own duties towards the Amir, only the jealousy of the Afghans themselves can prevent that treaty from proving a veritable triumph. Yet indications are not wanting—and we have already pointed out some of them—that the Afghans in the assigned districts will very soon discover the advantage of living under a government which can ensure security of life and property. Their example must naturally tell upon their more independent neighbours—especially when the commercial clauses come into operation, and because the Afghans possess all the trading instincts of the Israelitish stock to which imaginative ethnologists ascribe their origin. There is no reason why, in two or three years hence, Englishmen should not travel as safely between Peshawur and Kabul, as between Peshawur and Madras. And, in truth, Yakub himself is bound by every consideration of gratitude to co-operate with his new allies, strenuously and honestly. The attitude of the Indian Government, as manifested in the treaty, is not only one of firmness but of conciliation, and even of generosity. While interceding on behalf of those who by their too ready submission may very naturally have given offence to the Amir, the Government most scrupulously abstains from pretentions to interfere in purely internal affairs. It has also restored to the Amir half the territory over which it had acquired the rights of conquest. As for Kurram and the other districts, Yakub Khan will certainly derive more revenue from them than he possibly could have drawn under his own direct administration. And he need not call them annexed, unless he likes. There is only one sentence in this admirably framed treaty to which, in conclusion, we would draw attention. It occurs towards the end of Article 4 as follows:—"It is also agreed that the British Government shall have the right to depute British Agents with suitable escorts to the Afghan frontiers, whensoever this may be considered necessary by the British Government in the interests of both States on the occurrence of any important external fact." The clause was framed with a view to possible foreign aggression; but it is surely as incumbent upon us to assist the Amir—supposing him unequal to the task—in suppressing those internal dissensions in which foreign intriguers find their golden opportunity.

AFTER repeated requests the Madras Government have at last issued Mr. Brough Smyth's report of his discoveries in December last, justly held by those who toured with him to be the most important of his investigations. In the early part of December some progress was made with the compilation of the maps of the district. From the 10th to the 20th December (says Mr. Brough Smith) "I was engaged in examining the country between Devalah and Vellirymulla. At Parcherry Hill, about two miles and-a-half east from Charambadi, there are native workings which, both as regards their extent and the manner in which the mining operations have been conducted, are of unusual interest. The quartz has been obtained from large and small excavations, from adits, and from shafts, and the manner in which the broken quartz has been disposed of would almost suggest that the works had been managed by some one who had the miners under strict control. The quartz vein contains iron pyrites, limonite, hæmatite, and free sulphur. Several dishes of broken quartz were washed and minute specks of gold were seen, and subsequently fine gold was got by amalgamation. All the tests have not yet been completed, but I am satisfied that this is a reef that should be carefully and thoroughly prospected. Notes were made respecting all the outcrops of quartz observed between Parcherry Hill and Vellirymulla. On the Naiken Shola and Little Windsor Estates sixteen outcrops of quartz were examined, and some of these can be traced north-westerly into Cheppah Thodah. Gold—some of it rather heavy—was got in a swamp at Choladi, near which there are quartz veins; and between Charambadi and Moopenard eighteen separate outcrops were seen. On the Moopenard Estate and on the Estates at and near Vellirymulla there are numerous reefs. Gold was obtained by washing the earth in several places; and in my humble opinion there is a reasonable prospect that auriferous quartz, likely to yield at a rate that would remunerate the miner, will be discovered in the district. Pieces of quartz containing gold were found lying on the edge of a track at Vellirymulla; but the gentleman who was so good as to conduct me to the spot had not at that time ascertained from what reef they had been taken. It may perhaps be the reef referred to in paragraph 18th of my report of the 5th November. The gentleman who gave me the information contained in that paragraph was, I was told, absent from the district. Many planters are now giving attention to the quarts reefs on their estates; some of them are incurring expense in opening the veins, and they are sending specimens to me for examination. This kind of prospecting, though necessarily falling far short of that which has resulted in the discovery of rich veins in Australia and California, cannot fail to be of benefit. During my journey I was greatly indebted for information and assistance to Captain Hardy Cox, Mr. W. Mackinlay, Mr. J. H. Thomson, Mr. C. Watson and other gentlemen who have estates in the district."

THE prize list of the twentieth annual Wimbledon meeting—the great event of the year to the thousands of riflemen who visit the Surrey heath every July—has been issued, and contains some changes, including the institution of four new competitions and a substantial addition to the money value of the prizes in fourteen other contests. The new competitions are the Robin Hood, value £150, for Sniders; the Heath, £150, and the General Eyre, £20, for Martini-Henrys; and the Dudley, £50, for any rifles. The Grand Aggregate has been increased to £600; the Snider prizes—Alexandria to £900, Alfred to £400, Martinis to £200, Glen Albyn to £250, Bertram and Roberts to £100, Windmill to £250, Wills to £100; for military breechloaders—Arthur to £100, John Hall to £100, the Secretary of State for War's to £100; and for any rifle—the Albert to £515, and the Halford to £25. Altogether it is anticipated that the total value of this year's prize list will be about £15,000.

REVENUE ASSESSMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I read "Scrutator's" letter with great interest; he has touched a subject on which I have often expressed my opinion officially. I am heterodoxical with regard to the wisdom with which the system of cash assessment for land in lieu of payment in kind was introduced. The mischievous action of the result on the cultivators has been caused by the fact of the change having everywhere been made at once instead of gradually, during a term of years, say five or seven.

The cultivators and landowners were suddenly called on to pay money when they did not possess any, or any other kind of property except jewels, cattle, and produce. The immediate result of this demand on the part of the Government was to cause a great depreciation in the value of grain.

In India when this cash assessment was inaugurated, the amount of bullion was still less sufficient for the need of the population than at present; barter of commodities took the place of money in dealings between members of the community. But owing to the sudden change in the revenue system the demands for money were urgent everywhere. The man who commenced by selling his produce far below its value soon after found himself obliged to borrow on his land, and thus was inaugurated the misery our commissions now seek to alleviate. Their members write reports, nothing is done; then we think we have made India happy and prosperous. Of course, the Collector prefers the system which gives him least trouble. He finds it is easier to get the money from the village banker than the villager, but we see the result—a population living from hand to mouth and misery everywhere. I wonder if the Famine Commission has dared to expose the usury system thoroughly.

Poona, June 6. J. M.

COLABA SANITARIUM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am afraid Dr. Blanc is a little too hasty when he talks of the sanitary arrangements of the Colaba Sanitarium as being defective. Not content with expressing his own opinion on the matter he cites that of Dr. Weir, who, in his turn while deprecating the unhealthy condition of the Sanitarium, considers an improvement in its drainage essentially necessary. Now, Sir, it would be a great hardship if a really useful institution, as the Colaba Sanitarium decidedly is, should be considered unfit as an asylum for the sick and the suffering, simply because a couple of medical gentlemen think it to be so. Why, sir, if this Sanitarium be really what these two medical gentlemen would have us believe, the numerous medical practitioners who have been recommending it to their patients as a place where shattered health and broken down constitutions can be restored, would not have done so, and, to think that the so-called sanitary defects could have escaped their observation, or to suppose that observing them they passed them unnoticed, or to imagine that the safety of their patients was not their first care, is to give credit to these gentlemen for a short sightedness of which they can never be guilty. If you, sir, would just have a look at the drainage of which so much has been said, you would readily say that Drs. Blanc and Weir could not have any very great idea of what a good drainage system is. They say that the sanitary arrangements are defective, who overlook and selized him. This was the case for the prosecution, and the evidence was corroborated by several witnesses in material points.

In the cross-examination of these witnesses by Mr. Xavier, however, each witness contradicted the other. The prisoner is a puny, half-starved creature, and his story was this: he had never left his village on the evening of Tuesday, the 22nd April, but that on the evening of Thursday, the 24th. While he was passing the village of Ashday, to the village of Kheysrah, to buy a cow, he was seen by an enemy of his, named Bhaghes Mhar, one of the witnesses for the prosecution, and attacked. He and villagers assisting Bhaghes in belabouring him, as Bhaghes had called out that he was a dacoit, that he had received several wounds on the head, chest, arms, and back, the scars of all of which he showed; that he was stunned, and did not recover his senses until he found himself under restraint in the village of Ashday, another village minus Rs. 10 he had with him; that from thence he was brought to the Sassoon Hospital, and that his belief was that the present case was trumped up against him in order that his assailants might not themselves be indicted for causing him grievous hurt.

After the addresses of Counsel for the defence and prosecution, Mr. Justice Newnham, in summing up, pointed out the material discrepancies in the evidence, the improbabilities of many alleged facts, the impossibility of a man of the physical capacities of the prisoner in the dock intimidating a whole village, and remarked on the strangeness of the circumstance that the two policemen who were alleged to have been expressly sent by the Mahalkari to arrest the alleged robber took no part in arresting him, or in any way appearing in the case. Mr. Justice Newnham also observed that it was singular that the report made to the Mahalkari by the patel was not in the proceedings, and he, therefore, left it to the jury to consider whether it was not possible that the prisoner in the dock was made a victim by the witnesses for the prosecution to screen themselves from the consequences of being themselves tried and punished for voluntarily causing grievous hurt. The jury retired, but almost immediately returned with an unanimous verdict of "not guilty," when the prisoner was formally discharged.

A DISTINGUISHED VISITOR TO MYSORE.—We have been informed that H. H. Prince Sahib Zada Mahomed Furrokh Shah, great grandson of Tipu Sultan, is about to pay a visit to mysore. The Prince, with a small suite left Calcutta per s. s. *Deccan*, on the 26th May, which arrived at Madras, on the 31st. It is his intention, we believe, to see the province and visit the localities made famous from the exploits of his forefather, while at the same time, we believe the Prince's chief object is to pay a visit to the tomb of his great grandfather at Seringapatam.—*Bangalore Spectator*.

THE NEW GREAT EASTERN MILLS—A VICTIM OF ITS AGENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—That the remarks on cotton mills addressed to you a few weeks back by your able correspondent "Citizen" were based on an intimate knowledge of mill management there cannot be the least doubt. For only recently an instance has occurred, and which has formed the subject of warm animadversion among shareholders, which more than verifies the statement of the correspondent as to the utter irresponsibility and practically uncontrolled action of agents. The latest victim that has been ruthlessly immolated on the altar of those Molochs of cotton mills—the precious agents—is the New Great Eastern. This company, till lately, bore a very high reputation in the market for its satisfactory management—so much so, that its stock was generally a great favourite with the investing public, along with the Manekjee Petits and the Orientals. In fact, success which it had achieved up to 1877 was almost wholly due to the unwearied exertions and energy of its Secretary, Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, a gentleman well-known for his high character for integrity and ability to manage joint stock concerns. The earnings, however, of last year have been so little, compared with those of the Manekjee Petit and the Oriental, that it has gone down very much in the estimation of the public. Its shareholderes have been inquiring *why* it has only been able to scrape together a miserable 3 per cent. when the "sister institutions," the companies named above, have made as much as 9 and 10 per cent? It has been freely asserted, and it is a fact which cannot be gainsaid, that the company has *lost* by the reprehensible management of its agents, no less than a sum of Rs. 75,000, equal to Rs. 50 per share! This loss is *solely* attributed to the bad quality of the cotton selected by the agents who quietly pocket for this business and for the sale of a few thousand bales of cloth the magnificent sum of Rs. 45,000 per annum. What a dire contrast! The agents pocketing half a lakh of the shareholders' money, and the shareholders, poor wretches, losing three quarters of a lakh! And by whose fault? By the culpable fault of those precious agents who plunder them of Rs. 45,000 per annum. Further comment is superfluous. It is a *serious* matter sir, the selection of the raw staple on the quality of which entirely depend the profits of a company. If cotton is selected with anything like judgment and care, the loss, in which is technically known, as "blowing and spinning" averages about 18 per cent. That is to say, that provided cotton is good the waste, made up to the final process of finished yarn is 18 lbs. per every 100. It is generally admitted that the cotton consumed by mills during the last half year of 1878 was of an inferior crop. Consequently, there was more leafy matter found in the cotton used, which no doubt caused an increased percentage of waste. 20 to 21 has been fairly proved at other good mills, inclusive of the Manekjee Petit and Oriental to be the average. But owing to the miserable quality of the cotton selected by the agents of the unfortunate concern the percentage has come to 39 per cent or full 10 per cent more than the average. This is monstrous. For, sir, it is an arithmetical fact that a loss of 1 per cent in waste *increases* the cost of production half a per lb. Hence the company's charges were increased by full 5 pies, and this at a time when the margin of profits was bare or almost *nil*! The profits were, of course, all swept away. What ought to have given to the company good yarn has been all carried away in so much dirt and leafy matter, rubbish. *Worse* still is that the price paid for such rubbishing cotton was, when compared with the published statements of other mills named above, *fully equal* to that paid for *fine cotton*. So that it would seem that the company was actually cheated. Hence the loss of Rs. 75,000.

In their published report the directors of the Great Eastern attribute the miserable earnings made to "causes over which there was no control." But the published accounts of other good mills were not out. These have now been published and the shareholders of the Great Eastern are astounded. In fact, they say that the report was misleading. The cause of the loss was bad cotton, purchased at the price of good cotton, by the agents who pocketing as they do Rs. 45,000 a year, ought to be brought to account for it. Virtually they have been deprived of a dividend of Rs. 50 per share—a thing in these hard and depressed times. People have been wondering how the chairman of the board and the Secretary have allowed this matter to be concealed in darkness. Surely they are men of unbounded independence and ability, and it is right to be their first duty to call a meeting of the shareholders and explain how matters now stand. Their reputation, in common with the other members of the board, is at stake. It is a well-known fact that the other directors are so many automata, creatures of the agents. Out of eight only two can be said to be thoroughly independent. Two more are members of the agents' firm, one is a brother of one of the agents, who is said to participate in the commission, one is a mortgagee of the agents, so no more are their creatures. Of course, under such a "happy family" composition much need not be expected. But the shareholders have great faith in their Secretary, and the chairman, Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy. Already a requisition is going the round of shareholders, calling upon the directors to bring to book the agents who have by their gross mismanagement (to use the mildest phrase) deprived them of their legitimate profits to the tune of Rs. 50 per share. It is to be hoped that like men of honour the directors will fairly do all that is needful to recover the big amount lost by the culpable neglect of the agents. From a public point of view *lookers* cannot be considered in any other light but that of breach of trust. It is earnestly to be wished that the parties who have so flagrantly victimised poor shareholders will be prosecuted and deprived of the agency business (to which they have forfeited all right) which should now be entrusted to the able and thoroughly honest Secretary on an increased remuneration.

A SHAREHOLDER.

THE DISTURBANCE AT ASHDAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 6.

THIS case in which one Bappoo wullud Kondnao, a Mhar, was charged with committing robbery, being armed with a sword, in the village of Ashday, which is situated in the Maval Taluka, south-west of Lanouli, was called on yesterday before the same jurors, who are trying the case of the notorious dacoit Hurry Bin Moroojee Nalk. Mr. Moncherjee Bhicajee Nurseyan Joggonath Bhiday, the Government Prosecutor, appeared on behalf of the Crown, whilst the prisoner was defended by Mr. H. N. Xavier. The case for the prosecution was as follows:—

The prisoner, who is a resident of the village of Tikum, situated in the territory of His Highness the Suchew Pant of Bhor, ten or twelve miles from the village of Ashday, entered the latter village between the hours of 9 and 10 p. m. on the night of the 22nd of April last, holding in one hand a lit cow-dung cake and in the other a drawn sword, and awoke two Mhars, and told them that he belonged to a gang of dacoits numbering about 450, that he had come to demand Rs. 200 in cash, a maund and a half of rice, and three pots of water. The Mhars were intimidated, and gave the prisoner to the acting patel, whose name is Mappe, before whom the prisoner repeated his demands. The patel become perplexed and endeavoured to make excuses, when the prisoner pulled out a handful of grass from the chupper roof of the patel's house and set ablaze. The patel thereupon fell at the prisoner's feet, and said, that as the proper patel was absent, he should defer his demands to another day; that then the prisoner magnanimously complied with the request, but insisted upon having, at least, that night three *hundas* of water and two and a half *pylees* of rice, and, brandishing his sword (the one produced in court, which was rusty and full of Mappe's blood), took him from house to house, until one *hunda* and one *pylee* of rice was given by one Cassee, another *hunda* and a *pylee* of rice by one Gunnoo, and one *hunda* and half a *pylee* of rice by one Tukia. The prisoner then said that he would call on the following evening to levy 500 rupees and a maund and a half of rice, and that if these were not forthcoming, he and his gang would set fire to the village. The dacoit next insisted upon the two Mhars who had conducted him to the patel carrying the three *hundas* and the two and a half *pylees* of rice with him. He took them and a third Mhar, named Satwa, whom they met on the way to a distance of about four miles to a hill jungle. Here the booty was deposited, and the three Mhars taken to a further distance, and ordered to sit under a tree, and not move from thence at the peril of their lives. The prisoner soon disappeared, and the three Mhars returned to their village at day light. On the following morning the principal patel having returned to duty, all the above facts were communicated to him, who reported them to the nearest Mahalkari, and asked for the assistance of the police, which request was complied with. The prisoner, it would appear, did not put his threat into execution the following evening, but on the evening of Thursday, the 24th April, he called upon the Mhars, and sent word to the patel, and repeated his demands, when Mappa, the acting patel, took to him three chatties of water, and delivered these to him, near the village of the Mhars; the prisoner was then induced to go to the chowry, where two policemen sent by the Mahalkari, and the patel and several villagers, were awaiting his arrival to capture him. Upon arriving at the chowry, the order was given to seize him, when he took to his heels. He was closely followed by several villagers, who overtook and seized him. This was the case for the prosecution, and the evidence was corroborated by several witnesses in material points.

In the cross-examination of these witnesses by Mr. Xavier, however, each witness contradicted the other. The prisoner is a puny, half-starved creature, and his story was this: he had never left his village on the evening of Tuesday, the 22nd April, but that on the evening of Thursday, the 24th. While he was passing the village of Ashday, to the village of Kheysrah, to buy a cow, he was seen by an enemy of his, named Bhaghes Mhar, one of the witnesses for the prosecution, and attacked. He and villagers assisting Bhaghes in belabouring him, as Bhaghes had called out that he was a dacoit, that he had received several wounds on the head, chest, arms, and back, the scars of all of which he showed; that he was stunned, and did not recover his senses until he found himself under restraint in the village of Ashday, another village minus Rs. 10 he had with him; that from thence he was brought to the Sassoon Hospital, and that his belief was that the present case was trumped up against him in order that his assailants might not themselves be indicted for causing him grievous hurt.

After the addresses of Counsel for the defence and prosecution, Mr. Justice Newnham, in summing up, pointed out the material discrepancies in the evidence, the improbabilities of many alleged facts, the impossib

of people in future years as there was this year, it would not only endanger our health but inflict a heavy drain upon the municipal funds. The question therefore was what steps should be taken in a season of famine or scarcity, to prevent the people coming here in large numbers; and it appeared to him the only way would be, as Government had done in a previous year, to place men at the Sion Causeway to prevent people from coming in. The way to prevent people coming by sea would be by requiring the Native States to prevent their subjects from leaving their country; and if they came to this city notwithstanding, then it would be the duty of Government to ask the particular State from which they came to pay the expense of sending them back. The Municipality could not be expected to pay for such expense out of the local municipal funds. In England, if the poor of one parish got into another, they would be sent back to their own parish and his maintenance would be a charge on that parish. If, therefore, the people from the Native States came here, those States should be required to pay for the expenses of sending them back to their homes. It would be unreasonable to expect this city to contribute from time to time Rs. 10,000 or Rs. 20,000 towards such expenses; and even if they went on paying, there might be a time when they could not pay. If the Native States would not pay, Government were strong enough to make them pay. The people that came here were able-bodied men; and it was only the day before he had seen some 500 of them in Bhuleshvar. How they were still here, he could not say. The Native States were able, for purposes of their own, to prevent their people going from one place to another. The burden of taxation upon the citizens of Bombay was heavy enough, and the Council should not think of adding to it by paying for sending back immigrants to their homes from time to time. In conclusion, Mr. Dosabhoy said that he would gladly move or support a resolution which would have the effect of carrying out the views he had expressed.

Mr. Douglas said this was a matter in which they could do little or nothing. (Hear, hear.) They could not pass any hard and fast law; but must leave it to Government to adopt the necessary measures.

The Hon'ble Mr. Dosabhoy affirmed that that was what he meant: they must go to Government. There was one thing he forgot to mention. He thought that the Port-Trustees ought not to have allowed large numbers of people to encamp on their ground.

Dr. Weir, the Health Officer, was understood to say that the Port Trustees wanted to drive away the people; that they communicated on the subject with the Municipal Commissioner, and that it was under the orders of Government that they finally allowed the people to encamp on their ground instead of driving them into the town.

The Hon'ble Mr. Dosabhoy said the Banias, who gave the immigrants so much encouragement, were more to blame than any body else.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee cordially supported Mr. Dosabhoy's proposal to make a representation to Government, which, he said, they could very properly make in the interests of the Municipality. It was the duty of the Council to make it. Had it not been for the sanction which they learned from the Health Officer, the Government gave the Port Trustees for the formation of a camp on their ground, the immigrants would have gone into the different parts of the city. He (Mr. Norowjee) did not, however, think that the immigrants would have succeeded in finding lodgings even if they got food from the Hindu gentlemen who had been distributing it daily. It was a great mistake to have at all formed a camp for the immigrants where they continued from month to month, and from which a difficulty had afterwards to be encountered in removing them. The Municipal Commissioner had told them that, after these people had been sent away, he would try through the Political Department to recover the cost, or the greater portion of it; and Mr. Nowrojee hoped the Commissioner would carry his intention into effect. Mr. Nowrojee was of opinion that the Municipality should not be required to bear the cost of deporting the immigrants, for it was beyond the scope and intent of the Act to make a provision for large bodies of immigrants or vagrants. If people came in large numbers from British territory, they should not be allowed to come in; and if they do, the cost of sending them back should be recovered from Government. If they came from Native States, efforts should be made through the Political Department to recover the cost of deportation from those States. The Council should embrace the earliest opportunity of taking steps to prevent immigration in future. It was no part of the duty of the Port Trustees or of the Municipality to form immigrant camps in this city—much less to bear the cost of their deportation. He therefore supported the Hon'ble Mr. Dosabhoy's proposition, and would request the Commissioner to draw up a representation to Government with the view of saving the Municipality the expense of deporting immigrants in future.

Mr. Manchersjee Banajee thought that a memorial from the Corporation, instead of a representation from the Municipal Commissioner, should go to Government. It was not in the power of any person to prevent the immigrants from coming in; and it was altogether a question with which the Government could properly deal.

Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik said he was sorry he could not agree with the view of the question taken by the previous speakers; and if the question was going before the Corporation, it was no use discussing it now. In the present discussion, he thought, they were simply anticipating a disaster which, he hoped, might not occur for another twenty years—a vast question affecting the interests of empires. The question of poor rates had been gone into at great length in India; and they would find some able papers written on the subject. In this country, as long as human nature was what it is, able-bodied men would be lazy and would seek relief. In a previous year, when he administered relief with his own hands in conjunction with a member of the Civil Service, he found many of the people mere skeletons although there were able-bodied persons among them too. He must say that a Municipality of the second city in the empire, which could afford to spend a lakh of rupees in fire-works, should not grudge to give Rs. 10,000 for the relief of poor immigrants. He thought it was not desirable to address Government upon a matter, the discussion of which might raise complicated questions hereafter. They had for centuries maintained their own poor; and he hoped they would continue to do so to the end of time. He trusted that if the Municipality did not contribute for the purpose, the community would do it.

Mr. Sayani agreed in the main with Mr. Mandlik.

Mr. Fazulbhoy said they should simply ask Government that the cost of deporting the immigrants should not fall upon the Municipality. He was sure Government would take the proper steps to save them from such expense in future.

The chairman remarked that in the whole of Police Act there were but two lines with regard to the poor; and unless they had been causing a nuisance in some special way, all that the police could say to them was, "Go on." Although he should wish very much to get back the Rs. 10,000 for the municipal fund, he could hardly approve of the Corporation asking Government to deport the immigrants in the manner proposed. The whole gist of the resolution was to ask Government to stop the people on the road from coming into Bombay. They knew from their experience that they were going to ask Government to take measures which Government could not listen to. He thought they should not go to Government with a resolution which the latter could not approve of. It could be only in exceptional circumstances that police cordons could be established to prevent people from going from one place to another. He (the chairman) had lived long enough in this country to have seen five or six famines; and he could say that, had there been such a law as was now advocated for, the people would have been decimated. The recent Commission, which was presided over by Mr. Cairns, showed closely how careful Government were in this matter of immigration. Under these circumstances, Dr. Blaney thought this was an inopportune time to go to Government with a resolution like the one before them; and he was willing to support Mr. Mandlik's proposition because it left the Government free to adopt what measures they thought proper, and would not bring home to the Corporation of Bombay a desire to see the people die rather than allow their funds to be encroached upon. It was much more desirable at this time to support a resolution like Mr. Mandlik's (namely, to make no representation to Government). The occurrance of famines was rare; and it required on old man to count two like them.

The Hon'ble Mr. Dosabhoy observed that the chairman and the Rao Saheb had given the resolution a scope wider than was intended for it. The simple question was, were foreign people to be allowed without let or hindrance to come here and sow the seeds of an epidemic, which induced their Health Officer to come up every time and ask for special grants with a view to adopt remedial measures? The Municipality had its own legitimate functions to discharge; and he (Mr. Dosabhoy) denied it was their duty each time apprehensions of an epidemic arose to bear the cost of deporting immigrants from the city. If the Municipality paid the expense, it was likely that the peculiar mode of charity resorted to by the Hindu gentlemen would encourage the immigrants to come here oftener than before. There was no question here of poor rates or of the liberty of the subject at all. They were not now discussing the broad question of famine. There was nothing amiss in going up to Government with a respectful representation that, on future occasions of the deportation of immigrants, the municipal funds should be spared the expense for the purpose. The Government were all-powerful; and as long as Government did anything in the interest of the people, it was all right.

Mr. Nowrojee said great stress had been laid on the provisions of section 245 of the Act which, however, did not apply to a case like the present. He contended that, under that section, the Municipality had no authority to bear the expense of deporting immigrants. It refers to epidemics occurring among the permanent inhabitants of the city, and has no reference to those resulting from the influx of large masses of immigrants. The proposition to ask Government to save the city from epidemics brought on by the influx of immigrants did in no way affect the abstract question of the liberty of the subject. It was, Mr. Nowrojee urged, like the duty of the Town Council and of the Corporation to save the municipal funds and to protect the health of the city.

Mr Douglas cleared the ground for the proposition by remarking that it was not intended to prevent people from coming here; and that their object was simply to get back the cost of sending them away.

After some further discussion, most of which was a repetition of what had preceded, the proposition, after some emendations, was placed before the meeting.

It was proposed by Mr. M. N. Banajee, and seconded by Mr Douglas, that the Council are of opinion that it is desirable that the Municipal Corporation should memorialize Government in order that future charges for deporting immigrants from Bombay, when they occur, may fall not on the Municipality but on those Native States from whence they came, or on the imperial exchequer when they come in large numbers from British Territory. That Government be solicited to take such steps as they may think proper to protect the Municipality from the charge of deporting the people.

It was proposed as an amendment by Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, and seconded by Mr. R. M. Sayani, that the Council are of opinion that the occasions, on which excessive immigration into Bombay has occurred, have been so infrequent that it is unnecessary to make any special representation to Government.

On a division, the amendment was lost, and the proposition being carried by a majority of two votes, the Council separated.

ILLNESS OF THE PRINCE OF ARCOT.—We regret to hear that His Highness the Prince of Arcot has been laid up for the most part of last week from an attack of *fever. The members of his family, and the many friends* with whom, on account of his quiet and unassuming manners, he is a favourite, have been very anxious on his account; but *Dr. Kess, who is in medical attendance*, reported his patient as much improved Major C. D. Baynes, the officer in charge of the Carnatic Agency *has called frequently at His Highness'* residence to make inquiries regarding him.—*Madras Mail.*

SUDDEN DEATH AT RANGOON.—We regret to have to record the death of Captain Charles L. Brown formerly of the Teekya Yan Byan, and lately of the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company's steamers. He called at the office of the I. F. Company yesterday afternoon after a visit on business to the Custom House. While talking with Mr. Kennedy he seemed to be in pain, and on being asked what ailed him, said that he had palpitation of the heart induced by a hurried run up and down the Custom House stairs. Shortly afterwards, he leant over on one side, appearing as if picking something from the ground; but it was soon seen that he was seriously ill. Medical assistance was at once sent for, and the sufferer removed into the next room under the punkahs, but he grew rapidly worse. He became speechless in a quarter of an hour, and soon after lost all recognition of those around him. All was done that medical skill and the kindness of friends could suggest, but without avail, and just about 4 P.M. the sufferer breathed his last. He was well known in Rangoon, and will be regretted by all who knew him.—*Rangoon Times.*

KURRUM FIELD FORCE.

For "One who wants to know."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have the honor to give the following replies to "one who wants to know" with reference to his queries in your issue of the 23rd instant.

1. On 28th November, two Regiments, 5th Punjab Infantry and 29 Punjab Native Infantry with half Battery (Mountain Train) were sent to make a flanking movement by the left and under cover of a spur running down from the Peiwar heights; with the object of cutting off the retreat of the Afghans who were then *supposed* to be breaking up from their position at the base of the Peiwar range. No orders to take the Kotul were given and the regiments named worked up a glen parallel to the Kotul road, it was, in fact a reconnaissance in force, the object was gained, and the regiments retired at sunset in good order, keeping up a heavy fire on the Afghans to the last.

2. Two regiments, 2nd Punjab Infantry and 23rd, lost their way on the night of the 1st, going straight on towards Hubbibkills, instead of taking the turn up the torrent to the left; they had no guides, and in the dark night lost touch of advanced regiments.

3. The attack on the Spingwai position was a perfectly successful surprise, it struck the Afghan left, exposed his flank, turned his position, and the effect was that, an hour after the flank attack had been delivered, General Roberts held what is called "Picnic Hill," the key of the position, and kept it. No order to retire was ever given, nor was there any necessity for such a measure.

4. Information of the occupation of the Peiwar Kotul was known to the General by 10 P.M.

5. The 12th B. C. went over the Peiwar crest and down the far side, but too late to surprise any of the enemy, there was no charge made, and consequently no loss.

6. There were some 800 Turi levies sent up under Major Palmer with the object of effecting a diversion on the enemy's right, but they were practically of no use till late in the day when they *assisted* by plundering the Afghan camp on the Kotul. The Mongols and Jajis numbering some 3,000, mixed themselves up with the Afghan centre, but made off as soon as they saw the game was up and no plunder was to be had, they counted as *nil* in the day's business.

7. The proper and best line of retreat for the Afghans was that which the greater part took, namely, to the right *viâ* Ali Kheyl over Shutergurdun, one regiment of "Khuggianis" took the Safed Koh route over the Lakari pass into the Sarikab valley.

8. There are two entrenched positions at Ali Kheyl, the stores are in a valley below but protected by the nature of the ground and position of the force from any chance of attack.

9. No Afghans were engaged in Khost, the Mongols, Khostwals, and Mukbul tribes with a sprinkling of Vuzeerees, comprised the enemy. The camp followers were first attacked, and to prevent a regular surprise of camp by overpowering numbers, the initiative was taken by the General.

In conclusion, I hope my information may be of use. I may be out in some of my replies, but I think "one who wants to know" may rely on them as being in the main correct. If he is going to write a book, I trust he will deal kindly with little errors of detail inseparable from every campaign, and recollect that it is very easy to be wise after the event, and criticise in sober moments the acts of those who under much difficulty effect the main object of every campaign—the defeat of their opponent.

RETURNED CAMPAIGNER.

THE LICENCE TAX AT THE STRAITS

FROM Deli we hear of a few novelties in connection with the collection of the newly imposed income tax. It would appear, that every cooly has to pay this impost, and managers of Estates are called upon to deduct the amounts out of the wages due their coolies and remit them to the Treasury at Deli, the manager receiving 8 per cent as commission for his trouble. Well in the case of one Estate, the manager informed the Treasury that owing to the Estate not being in very flourishing circumstances and further there being scarcely anything due to the coolies, he could not comply with the call. To this reply he got a rejoinder recommending that the tax should be collected and sent in at once, as otherwise the coolies would be all marched off to prison and whipped. Another estate, which was rather better off, collected the tax from such coolies as had any pay due them and sent a cheque on Penang for the amount to the Treasury. The reply was cheques could not be accepted. Dollars was then suggested and refused. Dutch Rupees could only be accepted. These were duly obtained from Penang at a cost of 15 per cent and tendered to the official of the district, less of 8 per cent for the Manager's commission; but no! the money must be sent to the Treasury at Deli, and the *full* amount and application made thereafter for the commission. The Manager demurred to sending money such a distance as he had to without any protection against robbery. A happy thought occurred to the intelligent official; he solved the problem by suggesting that an arrangement should be made with the Collector of Customs, who for the consideration of 8 per cent would likely undertake the job! So the result was, that for the honor and glory of being Tax Collector for the Dutch, the E-state had to pay between loss in exchange and commission 23 per cent. The above savours of mark Twain, but it is vouched for on undeniable authority.—*Penang Gazette.*

THE PRINCE OF ARCOT.—The friends of His Highness the Prince of Arcot will be glad to learn that there has been a change for the better in the Prince's condition, and that the severe type of fever to which he was subjected has been pronounced by Dr. Kees, the Garrison Surgeon, to have left him. He is now considered out of danger.—*Madras Mail.*

SNAKE CHARMERS IN TROUBLE.—Two would-be snake-charmers are at present in the custody of the Bengal Police on rather a serious charge. On Monday evening last, two drunken men were seen rolling along the Duckinsore road Calcutta and soon a crowd of boys assembled to watch their capers. One of the men, it would appear, had a vicious cobra in his hand, which he kept tormenting and charming alternately. To prove the efficacy of his charms, he threw the cobra once among the boys, who remonstrated with him for doing so; but the man obstinately threw it again. The snake happening to get loose, instantly coiled round one of the boys, who, in endeavouring to shake it off, was bitten on the palm of one of his hands. The muddled idiot who pretended to know something of snake-charming, set to muttering something, but to no avail, as the unfortunate boy died shortly afterwards. Both men are now in custody.

A VALUABLE LIFE SAVED.—A native of Bhowanipore, named Rungo Nauth Singhee, a decrepit man, with silvery hair, had a very narrow and providential escape of his life on Sunday last. It appeared that at 11 o'clock at night, the constable doing duty at the jetty head heard a splash in the water, and on looking into the river, saw a native sink and rise above the surface. There was a rope tied to the jetty head, and with marvellous presence of mind he (the constable) seized it, jumped into the water, and caught the man by the hair of his head ere he had fairly sunk a second time. Other assistance opportunely came, and the drowning man was picked up and removed to the Medical College Hospital. He was under the influence of liquor then, but when he regained consciousness, he said that he remembered going on the bridge, for the purpose of going to Howrah, but how he came under the bridge was a mystery to him. At all events, he was thankful to the constable for having saved him, and as a mark of his gratitude, he wished to compensate him. He estimated his life at the large sum of Rs. 2, which the constable would have if he wished.—*Indian Daily News.*

SHAKESPEARE AND BACON.—At a meeting of the New Shakespeare Society recently held at University College Mr. F. J. Furnivall in the chair, a paper was read by Mr. T. Tyler, M.A., on "Shakespeare's Reconciliation with the World, as exhibited in the Plays of his Fourth and last Period." Accepting the view of Hallam that, about the commencement of the 17th century, Shakespeare's "heart was ill at ease, and ill-content with the world," and that this disquietude is seen especially in *Lear, Hamlet*, and *Timon*, the lecturer proceeded to inquire into the causes of the change of sentiment observable in Shakespeare's latest plays, and made reference chiefly to *Pericles*, the *Tempest*, and the *Winter's Tale*. The principal cause was supposed to be the acceptance by the poet of Bacon's great thought concerning the benefits to be derived from science and art in the amelioration of the condition of mankind. As evidence the lecturer pointed to the Baconian conception of the scientific physician, Cerimon, in *Pericles*, and to the mastery over the powers of nature exhibited by Prospero in the *Tempest*. Great stress was also laid on the remarkable sentiments concerning nature and art in the fourth act of the *Winter's Tale*, where Polixenes declares that the art which mends or changes nature is nature. The grand *denouement* of the same play, in which the statue of the Queen, Hermione, presented to her husband as a noble work of art, was found to be the living Queen herself, was taken as an embodiment of the sentiment of Polixenes—"the art itself is nature"—and at the same time as a symbol of Shakespeare's reconciliation with the world. Many similar questions of Shakespearean criticism were also discussed.

For Sale at this Office.

BEST RED RULING INK.
MACHINE BLANKET
COARSE, 48 inch wide.

IRON STANDING PRESS,
In good order, very strong, with extra power size of platen 29 by 21.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.
BLACK PRINTING INK.
ALSO
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations *belonging to* these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing Announcements of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially extended to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And the name of ALL THE TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed in an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be Printed at the "Bombay Gazette Press."

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS

HEAD OFFICE,
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£2,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....£800,000

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
London Office, 52, Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

F. VOUILLON, Acting Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID UP CAPITAL.....Dollars 5,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....Dollars 1,300,000

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and Interest allowed: Fixed Deposits received on the following terms, viz.:—
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal. Interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
6 do. do. do. 4 do. do.
For shorter periods special arrangements can be made on terms to be ascertained on application.
All letters to be addressed and remittances made payable to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
G. E. NOBLE, Agent.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)
CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£1,50,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other prescription of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.
Bombay, 10th April 1875.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

McEWAN'S BEER

CAN always be had at the undernoted address; it is of excellent quality, and is highly recommended:—
PRICES FOR CASH.
Quarts .....Rs. 4 12 per doz. in Casks of 4 doz.
Pints ..... 3 0 " " 7 doz.
Hogsheads.... 60 0 per hhd.
Kilderkins. " 30 0 per kild.
Apply to
WALLACE & Co.,
Sole Agents,
Parsee Bazaar Street, Bombay

FOR SALE,
CLARET IN WOOD AND CASES.

Moniferrant Claret of	46 to 50	Galls.	Hhd.	Rs. 170
St. Emilion	do.	do.	do.	" 220
St. Julien	do.	do.	do.	" 275
Medoc per dozen quarts				" 15
St. Julien	do.			" 18
Margaux	do.			" 25

BRANDY IN CASES.
Cognac Vieux per dozen.....Rs. 18
Cognac Champagne do. ..... " 20
Enquire at Messrs. DESCHAMPS & Co.,
Parsee Bazar Street, Elphinstone Circle.

COURVOISIER'S COGNAC.

WE have RECEIVED SUPPLIES of this well known BRAND and shall continue to do so.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Prices, one diamond .....qts.	27 0	29 0
Prices, two diamonds ..... "	29	318 8
Prices, three diamonds ..... "	32 0	35 0

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.
May 1879.

SCHNAPPS.
ANTI-DYSPEPTIC ANTI-RHEUMATIC CORDIAL.

The enormous sale of Henke's Aromatic Schnapps in the Colonies, and the excellence of the Spirit as a medicinal agent, has induced us to secure the Right for its exclusive Sale in India. We advise the Public to acquaint themselves with the article. The Price, duty paid, is as follows:—
CASH Rs. 18; CREDIT Rs. 18-8 per doz.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

* CLARETS:—FROM H. AND C. BALLANSSE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau de Frands	Rs.	14 per doz. Qts.
Do. do.	"	16 per case of 2 doz. pints.
Les Canons	"	18 per doz. Qts.
Do. do.	"	20 per case of 2 doz. pints.
Chateau Leoville	"	20 per doz. Qts.
Do. Lafitte	"	25 "
* STILL HOCKS:—FROM G. M. PABSTMANN SOHN, MAYENCE.		
Liebfraumilch	Rs.	23 per doz. Qts.
Do.	"	26 per case of 2 doz. pints.
Steinwein	"	23 per doz. Qts.
Hochsheimer	"	28 "
Ruedesheimer	"	28 "
Do.	"	31 per case of 2 doz. pints.
Marcobrunner	"	32 per doz. Qts.
Do.	"	35 per case of 2 doz. pints.
Queen Victoria Berg	"	38 per doz. Qts
BEER:—		
IND COOPE & Co.'s PALE ALE	Rs.	5 per doz. Qts.
Cairo Expedition Pale Ale	"	6 per doz. stone bottles.
Norway Pale Ale	"	5-8 per doz. qts.
Kronmacher Export Beer	"	6-4 per doz. qts.
* CHAMPAGNE:—		
Eugene Olicquot's Carte Blanche	Rs.	40 per doz Qts.
Ditto ditto	"	42 per case of 2 doz. pints.
F. Giesler & Co.'s *Champagne*.	Rs.	55 "
* BRANDY:—		
Miller Frére's Cognac	Rs.	18 per doz. Qts.
Houlesfin & Co.'s Cognac	"	22 "
" "	"	22 "
Fromy and Rogée's ***	"	39 "

CALIFORNIAN FRUITS.
Pears, Peaches, Plums, Cherries, Apples, Apricots, Grapes' Rs. 12 per dozen tins.

CALIFORNIAN JELLIES.
Currants, Blackberry, Quince, Strawberry, Raspberry, Rs. 12 per doz. tins.
Finest German Asparagus Rs. 24 per doz. tins.

GERMAN SAUSAGES.

Black Pudding	Rs.	1-2 per tin.
Smoked Sausages	"	1-4 "
Livering	"	1-4 "
Roast Sausages	"	1-10 "

SPECIAL TERMS TO REGIMENTAL MESSES, CLUBS, CO-OPERATIVE STORES, &c.
Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Those marked with an asterisk * can by a discount of 10 per cent. if cash accompanies the order.
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row, Fort.
Bombay, 2nd June 1879.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & ORELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING
ENGRAVING, &c.
VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order at moderate prices.
Also,
WOODCUTS of every description engraved at shortest notice and at moderate prices.
Specimens may be seen at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE—Best known Remedy or Indigestion, Liver Complaints, and all Functional Derangements.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the Medical Faculty.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE—Only Reliable Remedy for Nervousness, Nervous Debility, Lassitude, Loss of Power, Depression, Female Complaints, Pimples, Premature Decline, etc.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE—Beware of a worthless and injurious Imitation of Dr. Bright's (The Only Genuine) Phosphodyne.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is Sold by All Medicine Vendors Throughout the Globe.

HOT SEASON CLOTHING.

THORPE AND COMPANY

HAVE a nice SELECTION of MATERIALS for the HOT SEASON consisting of Brown Hollands, Drills, China Silks, Alpacas, &c.
Also some excellent Bedford-cords and Whip-cords for Riding Trousers or Breeches.

LOOSE COAT, BLACK ALPACA	Rs.	10	0	
Do. DRAB ALPACA	"	10	0	
Do. CHINA SILK	"	12	0 to 20	0
BROWN HOLLAND SUITS	"	14	0	
BEST AMERICAN DRILL SUITS	"	10	0	
SHIKAR SUITS	"	10	0 to 14	0
BEDFORD-CORD TROWSERS OR BREECHES	"	18	0 to 24	0
WHIP-CORDS IN VARIOUS SHADES	"	18	0 to 24	0
CAMBRIC WASHING TIES, SPOT AND STRIPES	"	5	0 dozen.	
WASHING PIN SCARVES, FANCY PATTERNS	"	1	4 each.	
WASHING LIGHT FANCY WINDSORS	"	1	0 to 2	0
Do. KNOT SCARVES	"	1	12 each.	
SUMMER GAUZE MERINO UNDER VESTS	"	12	0 ½ dozen.	
BROWN COTTON HALF HOSE, FROM	"	8	0 dozen.	
SUN UMBRELLAS	"	3	8 each.	
CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS	"	5	8 dozen.	

THORPE AND COMPANY,
CIVIL, NAVAL AND MILITARY OUTFITTERS,
MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHEAP PIANOFORTES
ON
COMMISSION SALE
AT
S. ROSE AND CO., 9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

WE beg to call attention to several good serviceable Pianofortes, the owners having left or are leaving India, their instruments are offered at very low prices as under:—
Schroeder Mahogany Square, 6¾ octaves.....Rs. 250
Stodart Mahogany Square, 6 octaves ..... " 260
Broadwood Mahogany Square, 6¾ octaves ..... " 450
Broadwood Mahogany Square, 6½ octaves ..... " 450
Broadwood Mahogany Grand, 6 octaves ..... " 400
Collard and Collard Grand Mahogany with Metal Bars and bridge, 6 octaves ..... " 450
Sobiednayer, Black American Walnut, 7 octaves ..... " 460
Broadwood Mahogany Square, 6¾ octaves ..... " 550
Broadwood Mahogany Square, 6¾ octaves ..... " 650
Rose and Co.'s Sympathetic Solid Mahogany compass, 7 octaves, been on hire for a short time only ..... " 600
Rose and Co.'s Sympathetic Solid Mahogany, compass 7 octaves, been on hire for a short time only ..... " 750

"SYMPATHETIC" PIANOFORTES.

Of which Rose and Co., Bombay, are the sole importers, have now been for nearly twenty years before the Indian Public, and their reputation is fully established as *the best Pianofortes for India*. Cash Price Rs. 350. Packing case of Tin and Wood, Rs. 25.
(The above are guaranteed by S. ROSE & Co.)

"Mofussil" Square Pianoforte.

This Instrument has been constructed by S. Rose & Co. to supply the want of a Good, Cheap and Serviceable Pianoforte, combining strength, lightness, and portability.
Solid Mahogany case, over-strung scale, tension bar, 7 octaves.
Price Rs. 650 Cash; Packing Case, Zinc lined, Rs. 25 Extra.
A Fresh shipment to hand of the cheapest "COTTAGE PIANO," specially constructed for India.

"La Pianetta Favorita."

This Cottage Piano is constructed for the Indian climate by well-known English Manufacturers, whose name is sufficient guarantee as to solidity and good workmanship. It is made in a Solid Canadian Walnut Case, with extra metal pin plate, bolted and screwed; perfect Check Action, Trichord Treble new *Celeste Pedal*, and all the latest improvements. The Hammers, parts of action, &c., are all secured. The Compass is 7 octaves from A to A.
Price Nett Cash, Rs. 375; Packing Case extra.

ALSO A LARGE VARIETY OF NEW PIANOFORTE, AMERICAN ORGANS, AND HARMONIUMS BY THE BEST ENGLISH AND FOREIGN MAKERS.
PIANOFORTES TUNED AND REPAIRED.
BAND INSTRUMENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS IN STOCK.
Full particulars upon applicaiton to
S. ROSE & Co., 9, Rampart Row, Bombay.

USEFUL ARTICLES IN BRITISH OAK.

A Very Large Stock of British Oak Work,

with Electro-Plated or Silver Mounts, on view, suitable for Wedding Presents, &c.

Salad Bowls and Servers, Rs. 100.
Punch Bowls, Rs. 80.
Tankards and Goblets, Rs. 63, 53, 35, 24.
Biscuit Boxes. Rs. 42 and 29.
Cruet Stands and Breakfast Cruets, Rs. 66, 46, 35, 24.
Butter Dishes and Sardine Boxes, Rs. 37, 22 and 20.
Pickle Frames, Rs. 38.
Marmalade Dishes, Rs. 26 and 20.
Salt Cellars, In case of 4 or 6, Rs. 31, 33, 44.
Loving Cups, Three handles, Rs. 57.
With Silver Mounts, Rs. 90 and 135
Toast Racks, Rs. 20.
Egg Stands, With 6 Cups and Spoons, Rs. 60.
Cask on stand, With Tap and Measure for Wine or Spirits, Rs. 53.
Spirit Carriage, ON WHEELS WITH BEAUTIFULLY ENGRAVED DECANTER AND TWO TUMBLERS AND PLACE FOR TWO SODAWATER BOTTLES, Rs. 77.
Ice Pails. Rs. 35 and 20.

HAMILTON & CO.,
Jewellers, &c.
20th May, 1879. Bombay. Rampart Row.

GRIFFITHS' PATENT WHITE
OR
OXY-SULPHIDE OF ZINC PAINT,
MANUFACTURED BY
GRIFFITHS, FLETCHER, & BERDOE,
SEEL STREET, LIVERPOOL,

Covers 125 per cent. more than Oxide Zinc.
Covers 100 per cent. more than White Lead.
It retains its Whiteness under all conditions.
A Red Heat will not destroy it.
Will never Blister.
Is Non-poisonous—Has no Smell.
Has no Chemical Action upon Metals.

The Patent Zinc White, or substitute for Lead, invented and patented by Mr. Thomas Griffiths, of Oxton, Liverpool, received the highest possible praise at the Meetings of "The Society of Arts and Manufactures," London, and "The Social Science Congress."

THE Manufacture of "GRIFFITHS' PATENT WHITE" formed the subject of a lecture at the Society of Arts in the Spring of 1877, and has been reported upon by the leading scientific Chemists, Paint Merchants, Decorators, &c., &c.; was brought before the International Congress of Hygiene, at Paris, in August 1878, by Professor Lutschaunig and Dr. Phipson; and in the same month before the British Association, in Dublin; in October, a paper was read upon it at the Social Science Congress in Cheltenham, by Dr. Bartlett; and it was the subject of a paper read during the session of 1878 of the Paris Academy of Science. At the Paris International Exhibition, 1878, the highest distinction which was conferred upon paints, viz., The only Silver Medal, was awarded to it, and at the Sanitary Institute of Great Britain it obtained the Prize Medal. It has been most favourably reported on in the "Lancet," "Engineering," "Engineer," "Builder," "Architect," "Chemical News," "Sanitary Record," "Society of Arts Journal," "Scientific American," "Journal of Chemical Society," "Monitem," "L'Exposition de Paris," "Lloyd's Official List," "New York Tribune," "New York Times," "Comptes-Rendus," of the French Academy of Science, &c., &c. Copies of any of the above reports can be had on application; also samples for trial.

So great has been the demand for it since its introduction, that the proprietors, who were producing about 25 TONS PER WEEK in Liverpool, have been compelled to purchase Extensive Works in London, where they can manufacture about 50 TONS EXTRA PER WEEK. They have also had to secure sufficient room to increase the production to 200 tons weekly, making them the largest producers of White Pigment in Europe.

WHITE LEAD possesses only one good property, viz., "covering power," it is poisonous, soon loses its opacity, and turns yellow with Sewer and other Gases, and prejudicially affects Iron and other metals.

OXIDE ZINC has scarcely half the covering power of lead, but it is whi